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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., April 20, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met in afternoon session at four o'clock. The following bills passed on second reading: Act to carry out the provision of section 12, article 3, of the Constitution, in relation to the public printing and binding and supply of paper therefor.

Duquesne inclined plane, South Side, bill.

The report of the conference on the act to provide for the erection of watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle on public roads was concurred in.

The resolutions which passed the House to-day on the Morrison Tariff bill, the Senate refused to concur in.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock. The Senate amendments to several House bills were read and considered.

The vote by which the act to provide for the education and maintenance of destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors was passed was reconsidered. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and struck out that part of the bill making an appropriation for a history of the soldiers orphans schools. The bill as amended was reported back to the House and then passed finally.

The following bills on final passage were considered: Act making appropriations to the State hospital for women and children. Negatived.

Act making an appropriation of $75,000 to State Normal School.

Adjourned.

Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee met here to-day and effected a preliminary organization. The meeting was presided over by Captain William McClellan, Chairman, while Major McConkey was appointed Permanent Secretary, and the best feeling prevailed. An energetic, aggressive campaign was agreed upon. Some forty members were present when it was unanimously concurred in that Captain McClellan, Chairman, have power to appoint all sub-committees, and have general supervision and full discretionary power in conducting the coming campaign.

Senator Wood and the Smith Pipe Contract.

Senator Wood appeared before the committee to investigate the Pittsburgh water works and Penn avenue bonds to-day, when he testified substantially as follows: My recollection is that I did not vote for the extension of the Smith pipe contract. I have a transcript from the minutes of the Water Committee, and they do not show whether I voted for or against the extension; the yeas and nays were not called in committee, and I positively state that I did not vote for the extension in committee. I never considered the opinion of Lowry as valuable. I always thought he lacked judgment and discretion as a manager, and therefore I would not be likely to be greatly influenced by any counsel offered by him.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., April 21, 1876.

SENATE.

The following bills were passed:

Bill for the more convenient dispatch of public business in the courts.

Making appropriations for the salaries of officers and employees, and for the improvement of the grounds and buildings of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont.

Relating to the execution of trusts by corporations, supplementary to the act approved June 2, 1874, authorizing the formation of partnership associations in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts of the association, except under certain circumstances.

The Governor appointed the following notaries public: S. Harvey Thompson, J. J. McCormick, Pittsburgh; John B. Elliott, Sharon, Mercer county; F. Milligan Kinter, Justice of the Peace for the township of Burrell, county of Indiana.

HOUSE.

A message from the Governor announced his veto of House bill No. 70, to repeal section four of the act of March 29, 1851, entitled "An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society," so far as the same relates to the county of Indiana, on constitutional grounds.

A number of local bills were passed.

The bill to cancel and set aside the trusts arising out of the bequests and devises in the will of Thomas McClurg, late of the city of Pittsburgh, of real and personal estate to Lizzie J. Lafferty, wife of Hugh Lafferty, and Matilda C. Varner, and to vest the personal estate absolutely in the real estate in fee simple so bequeathed and devised, passed a second reading.

The act to provide for the equalization of taxes on machinery was defeated.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock. The following bills were passed on second reading: Act to repeal the act to decrease the expenses of Greene county in opening public roads and highways in said county.

Act to repeal the road law in Salt Lick township, Fayette county.

Supplementary act allowing railroad companies to organize when two thousand dollars of stock is subscribed and ten per cent. paid in, for roads not exceeding fifteen miles in length.

Act to authorize the formation and regulation of street passenger railway corporations.

Act authorizing the commissioners of the several counties to fix the compensation for light, rent and fuel for election districts in their respective counties.

Act to prevent trespassing upon railroad cars.

Act to repeal the act giving bounties for fox scalps and other animals in the county of Blair.

Act to repeal the act preventing cows, horses, cattle, &c., from running at large so far as the same relates to Oil Creek township, Crawford county.

Act to repeal the act relating to public roads in the township of Rostraver, Westmoreland county.

Supplementary act to authorize the City Council of Meadville, Crawford county, to change the course of the stream called Mill run.

Act to repeal the Local Option law for Blair county.

Act to reorganize Congressional districts of Pennsylvania, to be so divided as to attach the township of Collier, in the county of Allegheny, to the Twenty-second Congressional district.

Act to repeal the Local Option law for the borough of West Newton.

Act for the punishment of cruelty to animals.

Act allowing women's Christian associations to visit prisons for the purpose of conversing with female prisoners on the subject of morality and religion.

Act to provide for the construction and maintenance of footwalks in the several townships of the Commonwealth.

The act relating to the collection of street tax in the borough of Butler, passed third reading.

A great number of bills were passed upon first reading.

Upon the passage of the act to exempt persons who religiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath from the penalties of the act of April 22, 1794, Mr. Morgan, of Lawrence, made an able and forcible speech against the passage of the bill.

Adjourned until Monday afternoon.

The members of both parties in the Legislature held a caucus this afternoon, to make arrangements to attend the opening of the Centennial Exhibition in a body. A committee of arrangements was appointed, to report at a meeting to be held next week.

THE CROPS.

Latest Speculations From Various States.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The *Inter-Ocean* this morning publishes reports from some 200 points in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania, where the bulk of the winter wheat is grown, showing the present condition of the growing crops of winter wheat and fruit. Illinois promises well. In a few counties the wheat threatens to prove a failure, but by far the majority of reports are encouraging. Peaches were injured by the cold spell during March, but the apples and nearly all the varieties of small fruits look well and promise an abundant yield. Michigan and Pennsylvania report excellent prospects for all kinds of crops. Michigan expects a plentiful yield of everything round. In Indiana the winter and spring have proved unfavorable for winter wheat and peaches, but apples and small fruits appear to be thriving. Reports from Ohio are to the effect that the wheat is badly damaged, except in well drained bottom lands, and a reduced yield of all kinds of fruit is expected.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—Returns from fifty-seven points in Ohio as to the condition of the crops, published in the *Commercial*, this morning, indicate that the peaches are totally destroyed or badly injured. Of other fruits fifteen report indications of good crops, twenty one fair, twenty one badly injured. Wheat, twenty-four report good crops, eleven fair, twenty-two badly injured. Fifty points in Indiana indicate peaches badly injured, other fruits twenty-seven good, twelve fair, eleven badly injured. Wheat, ten good, fifteen fair, twenty-five badly injured.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1876.

Internal Revenue Changes.

The proposed Seventh district of Internal Revenue in Pennsylvania, as originally constituted, embraced the counties of Jefferson and Clearfield. It was then thought that Franklin would be the best point from which to reach all parts of the district by railroad. It has since been decided to attach Jefferson and Clearfield to the Ninth district, of which Greensburg will be the seat of the Collector's office, and Mr. Shryock retained in office. In view of the change, it has been deemed proper to fix the Collector's headquarters of the Seventh district at some other point. The contest now lies with Erie, Meadville, Corry, Titusville and Greenville. Erie pays the largest share of the taxes, but Greenville has an excellent prospect, from the fact that J. C. Brown, the present Collector of the Twenty-first district, resides there and stands the best chance of being retained. Under the proposed consolidation the offices at Somerset, Edward Scull, Collector; Johnstown, S. J. Rogers, Collector, and Erie, Charles M. Lynch, Collector, will be abolished. Allegheny city, John M. Sullivan, Collector, is also down for abolition, but here a dispute exists, and may result in the abolition of the office at Pittsburgh.

Retirement of Judge McCandless.

An effort will be made to-morrow to call up the bill for the retirement of Judge McCandless. Representatives Stenger and Collins, of Pennsylvania, have hitherto opposed the bill on account of the six months proviso. Their action is extra officious. A letter has been received from Judge McCandless that he does not object to this proviso; that he will have the business of the court in shape so that he can retire before the May term if the bill should pass in time. He therefore hopes that there may be no further delay.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1876.

The Davenport Investigation.

The investigation of Davenport, to-day, was quite demoralizing to the Democratic committee. They perceive that their excess of ardor has drawn them into a trap. Davenport will make a lively *expose* of Democratic manipulation of elections, especially under the Tweed regime, and will show the infamous practices resorted to to carry elections for that ring. This investigation, if not choked off by the Democrats, will be one of the most damaging to their interests. Davenport is well fortified with documents to verify his statements.

Hoist with Their Own Petard.

The summary explosion of the Whitley testimony, alleging an improper use of the secret service funds of the Department of Justice, has been the worst blow the investigating Democracy in the House of Representatives have yet received. A Democrat said to-day that this investigating business had run far enough; that it had done more to ruin the party than any other single influence. There has been some talk about winding up these investigations. They have done irreparable damage to the promoters, and the leaders say the sooner they are decently buried the better.

A Dead Lock in Prospect.

Mr. Singleton, in charge of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, said to-day that the committee would not recede from their position on this bill. The Senate will insist upon their amendments, feeling assured that the efficiency of this service cannot be maintained upon the compensation provided for consular affairs. The tendency of things points to a dead lock which may protract the session indefinitely.

House Doorkeeper to Resign.

The Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, General Fitzhugh, of Texas, it is stated, will resign next week. A number of accusations have been made against him for offenses committed.

The Republican Senatorial Caucus

to-day had a discussion on the general situation of the business of the Senate, with respect to the appropriation bills and the impeachment trial. In the matter of jurisdiction, the Senators seem to be favorable, as the Republicans wish the question disposed of. The trial, it is believed, will require many days before finally disposed of, if not postponed entirely until next winter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1876.

The Doorkeeper of the House—Indictments Against Him for Grand Larceny, Arson, Perjury and Blackmailing.

The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives have been enjoying a high carnival of investigation of Republican officials. The empty results of these efforts are well known to the people. This disposition to investigate the characters of public officers has extended within the last few weeks to the Democratic officers of the House of Representatives, five having been made to walk the plank, and the following transcript of official documents on file in the several courts of justice would rather seem to indicate that the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, in addition to having served in the Rebel army and having been Sergeant-at-Arms of the Rebel Senate, has been varying his occupation since the war, and from Kentucky and Texas, where he last hails from, has left a trail which, were it not for the following papers, it would be difficult to believe that the House of Representatives had been so shamefully imposed upon. The witnesses of these various crimes are about twenty; the offenses were committed at various times and places. The last indictment for perjury explains how he escaped the penitentiary for his previous offenses. His two sons, James and John, appear to have participated in the case of arson and larceny. Both are now in the employ of the House, or rather on its pay rolls. It is only within a few days that these facts have come to the surface here. Whether the House can afford to make an issue with this representative of the Democratic masses remains to be seen:

Commonwealth Indictment for Grand Larceny against L. H. Fitzhugh *et al.* A True Bill—H. Roberts, foreman, April 22, 1871. Filed—W. H. Miller, clerk. Witnesses examined—D. W. Jones, A. Q. Paine, John Freeland and J. R. Shannon.

Lincoln Circuit Court. Commonwealth of Kentucky against L. H. Fitzhugh, James Fitzhugh and John Fitzhugh, of the crime of grand larceny, committed as follows, viz.: The said L. H. Fitzhugh, James Fitzhugh and John Fitzhugh did, on the first day of February, 1871, in the county aforesaid, unlawfully and feloniously, steal, take and carry away from the possession of D. W. Jones and J. R. Shannon the following named articles: Three white bed-spreads, worth more than four dollars; one dozen sheets, one dozen towels and half a dozen tablecloths, and various other articles unknown to the jury, of the value of more than four dollars; the property of said Jones and Shannon, of the value of more than four dollars in specie, and converted the same to their own use, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

M. H. OWSLEY,
Attorney for the Commonwealth (Eighth Judicial district) of Kentucky.
A copy—Attest: D. B. EDMISTON,
Clerk Lincoln Circuit Court.

Commonwealth Indictment for Arson against Thomas Scott, &c.—A True Bill—H. Roberts, foreman. April 22, 1871. Filed—W. H. Miller, clerk. Witnesses examined—D. W. Jones, J. R. Shannon, Jacob Higgins, W. G. Saunders, Charlie Jones, James Guest, John Edmiston, Dr. J. D. Peters, Dr. Thomas Welch, C. W. Alexander, George Hardin and Nannie Jones.

Lincoln Circuit Court, the Commonwealth of Kentucky against Thomas Scott, Colonel L. H. Fitzhugh, John Fitzhugh and James Fitzhugh (the latter three white.) The Grand Jury of Lincoln county, in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, accuse Thomas Scott, Colonel L. H. Fitzhugh, John Fitzhugh and James Fitzhugh (the latter three white) of the crime of arson and as conspirators in the burning and destruction by fire of the buildings and houses of the Crab Orchard Springs, and aiders and abettors therein, committed as follows, viz: The said Thomas Scott did on the 4th day of February, 1871, in the county aforesaid, unlawfully, willfully and feloniously set fire to and burn that portion of the buildings and houses known as Crab Orchard Springs, used and at the time in the occupancy of L. H. Fitzhugh and Mrs. Rebecca Jones, and the rooms attached thereto, in the night time, the property of J. R. Shannon and R. H. Obir, trustee for Mrs. Rebecca Jones: the said L. H. Fitzhugh, John Fitzhugh and James Fitzhugh having aided, assisted, abetted, counseled, advised, procured and employed and instigated the said Scott to set fire to, burn and destroy the buildings and property aforesaid, unlawfully and feloniously, and said burning having been done in consummation of said conspiracy, aiding and abetting unlawfully, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

M. H. OWSLEY,
Attorney for the Commonwealth.
A copy—Attest: D. B. EDMISTON,
Clerk Lincoln Circuit Court.

Commonwealth Indictment for False Swearing against L. H. Fitzhugh. A True Bill—Marquis Helm, foreman. November 2, 1872. Filed—W. H. Miller, clerk. Witnesses examined—D. W. Jones and J. R. Shannon.

Commonwealth of Kentucky—Lincoln Circuit Court—against L. H. Fitzhugh. The Grand Jury of Lincoln county, in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, accuse L. H. Fitzhugh of the crime of false swearing, committed as follows, viz.: The said L. H. Fitzhugh did, on the 18th day of April, 1872, in the county aforesaid, unlawfully, willfully, feloniously, knowingly and corruptly, he having been sworn by the clerk of the Lincoln Circuit Court on application for a continuance in said court in a prosecution therein pending against the said Fitzhugh and others for grand larceny, said clerk being legally authorized to administer oaths, it being a subject-matter upon which said party could be and was legally sworn, and about which he was required to be sworn in order to obtain a continuance in said prosecution at the April term, 1872, of the Lincoln Circuit Court of the Commonwealth of Kentucky against him and others, utter, state and swear on said application for said continuance that the trunk in which the articles were and had been placed and held had no lock on it, and had not had for five years, and that said trunk was an old and dilapidated trunk, when in fact and truth said trunk was locked and had a lock on the same, and said statements then and there made by said Fitzhugh were false and untrue, and known to be false and untrue by the said Fitzhugh when so made, said statements having been made by said Fitzhugh in open court in order to obtain the continuance aforesaid, against the dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

M. H. OWSLEY,
Attorney for the Commonweal (Eighth Judicial district) of Kentucky.
A copy—Attest: D. B. EDMISTON,
Clerk Lincoln Circuit Court.

Extract from Deposition of Thomas F. Purnell, United States Marshall of Texas, showing attempted blackmail; L. H. Fitzhugh, Doorkeeper of the United States House of Representatives.

Within four or five days after Mr. Peyton arrived in Austin I saw him in conference with Mr. Fitzhugh, of that place, and on the next day Mrs. Fitzhugh sent a message to my wife, requesting her to call upon her (Mrs. Fitzhugh) at her residence. Although she had had no acquaintance whatever with Mrs. Fitzhugh or her family, Mrs. Purnell complied with the request. Upon her arrival Mrs. Fitzhugh, with only a few preliminary words, unblushingly said that Mr. Peyton, a relative of her husband, from Norfolk, Virginia, was in the city to make an investigation of my office; that she was authorized to make this proposition to Mrs. Purnell; that if she (Mrs. Purnell) would secure to them a sum of money sufficient to make it an object they would guarantee that Mr. Peyton would not make an adverse report of the affairs of my office. To this proposition Mrs. Purnell indignantly replied that my integrity must stand or fall by the investigation; that I only asked a fair investigation into the affairs of my office; that I did not rely upon the influence of powerful friends, but altogether upon this investigation to vindicate me. And she left Mrs. Fitzhugh at once and made known to me the facts of this interview. I thereupon requested her to take our son and call upon Mr. Peyton and inform him of all that had occurred. When she reached the hotel she sent up her card from the parlor to Mr. Peyton, who, instead of descending to the parlor to see her, sent word for her to come up to his room, and she was thus compelled to go with her son to Mr. Peyton's room, where she found Mr. Britton, who after some delay reluctantly left. In the presence of her son she informed Mr. Peyton of all that had occurred at Mrs. Fitzhugh's. Mr. Peyton treated the matter with levity, and said he knew but little of Mrs. Fitzhugh. * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS F. PURNELL,
U. S. Marshal Western District of Texas.

This answer is made by me away from my papers, but to the best of my knowledge, recollection and belief is true in every respect.
THOMAS F. PURNELL.

Sworn to before me this 23d day of November, 1875.
DAVID THOMSON,
Notary Public, District of Columbia.

Encouraging Political News.

The Republican Resident Committee of his District, acting under the direction and auspices of the Congressional Committee, have already inaugurated an active documentary campaign. They are also in correspondence with the Chairmen of all the Republican State Committees and prominent leaders in the different sections of the country. The advices from these authoritative sources are of the most satisfactory character, and show thus early in the incipient movements of the campaign a degree of harmony and resolution on the part of the better class of citizens which augurs well for the results of October and November. Judging from the views expressed in the voluminous correspondence in the hands of the Secretary of the committee, and representing every section, the opinion is pronounced that the Republican party, if faithful to its time-honored principles, and if managed for the next seven months as discreetly as since the Democrats took possession of the House of Representatives, will carry every Northern State. The letters of the chairmen of the State committees also show that the people are seeking information upon the questions of the day with unusual avidity.

The Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Central Committee several days ago sent an order for documents which, if filled to the letter, would have made no less than half a million. The committee here will send about one hundred thousand to start with. The Indianian says that the action of the Democrats in the House has added thousands of recruits to the Republican ranks, and the reports from county committees say that the people everywhere are clamorous for campaign reading, so as to inform themselves. The Republicans of Indiana are in earnest, and are evidently determined in October, by the election of that excellent public servant, Godlove S. Orth, to the gubernatorial chair, to set the example of a glorious triumph for the chief magistrate's seat in November. The documents now ready for circulation demonstrate the line of policy upon which the Republican party propose to carry on the campaign. Amongst these we find the Amnesty Debate (Blaine, Garfield and Hill); the Growth of the Nation under Republican Rule (English and German); Vaticanism in Germany and the United States (in English and German); Record and Platform of the Democratic Party, Speech of Senator Morton; the National Finances and the Currency; High and Low Tariff and their Effects; Our Currency: Its Volume and Character; the Southern Question; the Conspiracy to Destroy the Union; Labor and Wages; Record of the Democratic Speaker; Centennial Celebration of American Independence; Senator Gordon's Civil Service Reform Debate in the Senate; Belknap's Impeachment; Escape of Witness Marsh (Mr. Bass' speech). The entire list embraces eighteen documents. It is proposed also to publish a number of the leading speeches delivered in Congress on important issues between the two parties. At the Republican Committee rooms in this city the campaign may be said to have fairly opened.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1876.

The Investigation of the Government Printing Office.

The House Committee on Printing has been engaged for some weeks past in the investigation of the affairs of the Government printing office, and expect to submit a preliminary report to the House in a few days. The investigation has been most thorough, most of the principal employees of the Government printing office having been on the stand, as also experts from New York, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Washington and elsewhere. The cash book, it is stated by the committee, at a certain date showed no cash on hand, yet it was ascertained that at that very time no less than $58,000 had accumulated from the wastage account. It was testified that a certain cash book had been used in the office since 1861. The committee subsequently ascertained that this book was bound in a species of American Russia leather, which was not manufactured until several years after 1861, and also that most of the entries in the book purporting to go back for a number of years had been summarized and entered on the back since the commencement of the investigation. On this point the committee say that certain employees committed perjury. Mr. Larcombe, the financial clerk, testified that no books were kept to show the amounts realized from the wastage, but simply memoranda. The committee submitted to experts in bookbinding a number of volumes bound for the Treasury Department, and for which the Government Printer had charged $1,800. The gentlemen reported that any responsible private binder would be glad to do the job for $800, and would then make a fair profit. It has also been demonstrated, the committee say, that false exhibits have been made of the cost of the *Congressional Record* and of printing the Revised Statutes, and the Supreme Court printing exhibits have been much less than the cost, and the object has been to make it appear that the Government office could do the work much more cheaper than it could be done elsewhere. The deficiency has been made up out of other things, of which no record appears in the books. H. H. Clapp, it is stated, yesterday admitted to the committee that the books of the office did not give a correct idea of its transactions. He also admitted that the annual reports of the Congressional printer made to Congress were not correct. The gold leaf waste has amounted in the seven years the present Congressional printer has had charge to $15,000, of which no account whatever has been rendered. The amount appropriated for the office last year was $1,678,000. The committee think that at least $500,000 of this can be saved.

It is intimated to-night that Mr. Clapp, Superintendent of the Government printing office, has indicated an intention to resign.

Naval Appropriations to be Cut Down.

It is proposed by the House Committee on Appropriations to cut down the naval estimates $5,000,000, and to reduce the force of seamen 1,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1876.

Water Route from Ohio to the Seaboard.

In order to complete the connection of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal with navigation on the Ohio, through the Youghiogheny, it is proposed to urge upon Congress an appropriation for the survey of the summit watershed and reservoirs of the proposed route, and also a relocation of the line in the upper part of Will's Creek Valley. The former, it is stated, could be left until the work on the canal is actually commenced, and as there is no question as to the practicability of supplying the canal with water, the reservoirs could be surveyed and built before the completion of the summit tunnel. The relocation of the line in the upper part of Will's creek Valley is not absolutely essential, as the present surveys have given a practicable line of canal. It is thought, however, desirable to make the lifts of the inclined planes more regular, which, in consequence of the complicated character of this portion of the route, has not been done in the existing surveys. Another proposition is a survey for an extension across the State of Maryland to the Chesapeake Bay. This, it is claimed, will greatly enhance the value of the canal as a water outlet to the trade of Pittsburgh and of the Ohio river. It is well said that if the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is deserving of being considered as one of the great through transportation routes, it merits help in finding a better Eastern terminus than Georgetown.

Dr. William Howard, in 1827, reported a feasible route from Georgetown via the Eastern branch of the Potomac, to Baltimore, following closely the present line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Fisk and Hughes, in 1837, reported to the Governor of Maryland on this route, and Isaac Trimble, in the same year, made a similar report to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

Colonel J. J. Abert, chief of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, in 1838, reported to the Governor of Maryland a feasible route to connect the canal with Baltimore by way of Seneca creek, the headwaters of Rock creek and Brookville. His investigations were strictly limited to routes lying wholly in Maryland, and therefore did not discuss the route via Eastern branch.

All of these surveys and reports came to naught after the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but they have again become valuable on account of the national demand for cheap water transportation.

The cost of this survey is estimated at $15,000. It will be more expensive than the usual survey of such a length of canal line, because the great question will be that of water supply by reservoirs and feeders, and this branch of the examination will require a thorough survey of the watersheds lying above the line of the canal, as past investigations show that an extension to the Chesapeake is impracticable without reservoirs.

Resignation of Judge McCandless.

The resignation of Wilson McCandless, Judge of the United States District Court of the Western District of Pennsylvania, is now in the hands of Judge Strong, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and will be presented to the President as soon as the bill retiring Judge McCandless shall have been signed. Judge McCandless, in his letter of resignation, which is addressed to the President, recounts the law retiring judges after ten years' service or having reached the age of seventy years, and says that though not yet arrived at the age prescribed, his infirmities are such that, after seventeen years of service, he feels himself compelled to surrender his post, and is grateful for the disposition of Congress to make provisions for his future. The places for the dates are in blank, to be filled by Judge Strong, so as to take effect immediately. The business of the May term is such, involving many cases of revenue, bankruptcy, &c., that it would be impossible for Judge McCandless to perform the duties, and it is therefore imperatively necessary that the act should pass, and at once. The Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee has been ready for several weeks to favorably report the bill as it came from the Senate, but was persuaded, at the request of Representative Hopkins, to delay action on account of the officious interference of two of his colleagues, Messrs. Stenger and Collins, who objected to the six months' proviso. It is proposed to bring the matter up at once and urge its passage. In the meantime, it is arranged that Judge McKennan will take charge of the court at its meeting, and Judge Strong will relieve him immediately after the opening ceremonies of the Centennial, on May 10th. The Supreme Court will adjourn before that day. If the bill is passed this week, the appointment of a successor to Judge McCandless will be made early next week, and confirmation, it is anticipated, will be speedily reached thereafter. It can be stated semi-officially that though the names of Judges Ketchum and Scofield and several persons in Pittsburgh have been mentioned in connection with the succession, from present appearances the ermine of the district of Western Pennsylvania is destined to fall upon other shoulders. The fortunate person thus considered is Judge James A. Logan, of Greensburg, President Judge of Westmoreland county, said to be an excellent and upright man, about forty years of age. Judge Sterrett was favorably considered at one time, but stated that he would prefer his present position.

More Democratic Stupidity.

A fresh specimen of Democratic stupidity is the resolution calling for the names of all the stockholders in national banks, the object of which was to discover what members of Congress were in the list. This document was examined by the Committee on Banking and Currency to-day, and found to be useless, as it would be impossible, although an answer to the resolution, to estimate the specific information desired. The list comprises two hundred and ten thousand names, residences and amounts of stock, makes eight thousand pages, took clerical labor on the basis of one clerk amounting to four years, and will cost twenty-five thousand dollars to print.

An Interesting Discovery.

It was discovered in the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to-day that Mr. Hubbard, who has been so urgent for high postage on third class matter, is the agent of the express companies. An attempt was made and will be prosecuted to reduce the postage on this class to the old rates forthwith.

The Statement of Mr. Blaine gives rise to a variety of comments. He was warmly congratulated by his friends when he concluded, and was also loudly applauded both on the floor and in the galleries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1876.

BRITISH EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement shows the exports of the principal articles of British and Irish products and manufactures from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the United States during the three months ending March 31, 1875 and 1876, respectively:

Articles.	1875.	1876.
Alkali, cwts	515,748	452,493
Apparel and slops	£ 28,012	£ 17,801
Beer and ale barrels	12,464	7,181
Copper, unwrought, cwts	......	20
Copper wrought, cwts	70	117
Cotton, piece goods, yards	29,101,100	23,833,200
Earthen and chinaware	£ 68,697	£ 148,004
Haberdashery	£226,147	£116,481
Hardware and cutlery	£166,830	£113,643
Iron, pig, tons	2,292	554
Bar, angle, bolt and rod, tons	726	574
Railroad of all sorts, tons	9,013	85
Tin plates, tons	29,744	21,643
Hoops and sheets, tons	464	442
Cast or wrought, tons	1,305	1,412
Old, for remanufacture, tons	858	1,351
Steel, unwrought, tons	2,469	1,724
Lead, pig, rolled, sheet, &c., tons	1	320
Linen piece goods, yards	37,075,500	30,560,500
Machinery, other than steam engines	£47,819	£71,935
Paper, writing and printing, and envelopes, cwt	1,431	534
Other kinds, cwt	1,181	670
Salt, rock and white, tons	58,098	55,068
Silks, broad stuffs of silk or satin, yards	144,031	99,189
Ribbons of all kinds, yards	4,552	2,469
Other articles of silk only, yards	29,358	31,378
Articles of silk and other materials, yards	5,939	14,484
Spirits, British and Irish, gallons	16,594	91,100
Stationery, other than paper, lbs	15,884	17,789
Tin, unwrought, tons	9,011	3,416
Wool, sheep and lambs', lbs	140,900	69,500
Woolen and worsted manufactures, yards	1,129,000	726,800
Worsted stuffs, yards	19,824,500	17,719,300
Carpets, yards	936,100	518,600

INDIANS STARVING THROUGH THE NEGLIGENCE OF AGENTS.

There are official reports to the Indian Bureau from Superintendent Nicholson, dated Lawrence, Kansas, 4th inst., in answer to the charges of the War Department that the Cheyennes are starving through the negligence of their agents. The Superintendent says that last fall and early in the winter the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes were permitted to proceed to the Great Plains to hunt buffalo. They had been confined in camp and in the vicinity of the agency during the summer, and having suffered severely from sickness they were exceedingly anxious to go on the hunt to secure change of air and diet. They suffered for want of ponies on the hunt, many of them dying from the fatal epizootic, which swept off many of the Government horses and mules at the Cheyenne Agency, thus rendering a successful hunt impossible and making their return to the agency very tedious. When these facts were known the Indians were called in, but owing to the losses of ponies could not reach the agency, and were reduced to the necessity of depending upon the military for temporary supplies until they could get within reach of help from their agent.

Indian Agent Hastings reports to the office here from the Red Cloud Agency, dated the 3d inst., that the Indians belonging to that Agency who had gone north to hunt the buffalo continued to arrive up to the last of March. He was of the opinion that there were but few yet to come in. Had there been food to issue them on their arrival it would have been some satisfaction; but to find a comparatively empty warehouse and a limited supply of beef, the outlook was certainly discouraging. The Agent writes they had shown no signs of ugliness. He succeeded in keeping them in good spirits and under control by telling them that every effort was being made by the department to procure for them more food. The agent also writes that he learned from one of the half-breed scouts, who was with General Crook's expedition against the hostile camp, that it was a complete failure, with the exception of the killing of an old squaw and two children, and the destruction of about forty lodges, with a loss to the troops of four killed and six wounded. Seven hundred Indian ponies were captured, but were recaptured on the following day, with the exception of about seventy head. The agent denies the report that the Indians had mines of ammunition and abundance of supplies, saying five pound of powder, twenty of lead and six boxes of percussion caps was all that was found in the abandoned camp. It is generally known throughout this country that the "hostiles" do the principal part of their trading at points on the Missouri river. The agency Indians appear to take but little interest in what has transpired north, but the disastrous result may have a tendency to awaken the old feeling of superiority.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day agreed to recommend an immediate appropriation of $50,000 to provide subsistence for the Arizona Indians, whom General Sheridan reports as being driven to depredations by their absolute need of supplies.

THE GOVERNMENT INSANE ASYLUM—THE TESTIMONY OF A FEMALE ATTENDANT—HOW PATIENTS ARE NEGLECTED.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department are still engaged in the examination of the Government Insane Asylum. A female witness testified to-day. She had been employed at the asylum and left there on the August following the assassination of President Lincoln; was there almost three years as attendant in Spruce ward; left there of her own accord, as work there was too hard upon her; she never saw the patients abused badly, but knew that the patients did not have proper clothing or proper food; was formerly an attendant at the Pennsylvania Hospital where the patients were treated a great deal better; she had had considerable experience as an attendant, and always attended female patients; did not know anything about the wards for male patients; the food was not sufficient, the tea being very poor and the meat often tainted; the rooms were cold in winter time; had seen the fingers of some of the lady patients frozen; during a Christmas week there were no fires; had often been required to put patients in rooms without any beds; there were no drying rooms attached to some of the wards; nothing could be done without the orders of Dr. Nichols, who is engaged so much outside that he cannot properly attend the patients; one time Dr. Nichols did not go through the wards for three months; the visiting committee hurried through the wards and seldom looked into the rooms; she had seen vermin on the bed clothing when it came up from the laundry.

BIDS FOR THE FIVE PER CENTS.

Bids were opened at the Treasury to-day for the sale of the five per cent. coupon or registered bonds of the funded loan of 1881, authorized by acts of July 1, 1870, and January 20, 1871, bearing interest payable quarterly from May 1, 1876, in lots of not less than half a million dollars, to the total amount of $5,883,000. The total bids aggregated $62,447,000, at prices ranging between 102.25 and 103.78 inclusive. J. W. Seligman & Co., L. N. Hoffmann & Co., Philip Speyer & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., August Belmont & Co., N. M. Rothschild & Son, First National Bank of New York, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., each offered to take the whole amount or any part thereof. Belmont and Drexel, Morgan & Co., were the highest bidders.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending April 18, 1876. Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL, by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. Haworth, Philadelphia—Camera stand.
F. E. Brock, Philadelphia—Treating leather.
W. Davies and P. Werni, Philadelphia—Brushes.
S. Rue—Philadelphia—Injector.
D. Shive, Philadelphia—Spring motor.
D. Shive, Philadelphia—Governor valve.
D. Shive, Philadelphia—Governor for steam engine.
J. H. Spofford, Philadelphia—Riding saddle.
J. H. Spofford, Philadelphia—Mosquito net frame.
J. H. Spofford, Philadelphia—Mattress support.
E. Wilt, Philadelphia—Keyhole guard.
D. W. C. Anthony, Philadelphia—Distilling fresh from salt water.
C. H. Collagan, Philadelphia—Compounds for coloring terrotypes.
L. E. Lodd, Philadelphia—Mosquito bar.
A. Skerl and T. Clark, Philadelphia—Fire arm lock.
L. Sternberger, Philadelphia—Tool for embossing eyelets.
D. Stuart, Philadelphia—Collar for cooking stove.
H. Bradbury, Philadelphia—Cracker box.
J. Reynolds, Philadelphia—Heater.
T. B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh—Lamp chimney and shade.
A. French, Pittsburgh—Car spring.
S. W. Hirt, Pittsburgh—Bayonet.
S. Stutz, Pittsburgh—Coke oven.
J. Hayden, Altoona—Car bumper spring.
S. D. Robinson, Allegheny—Car replacer.
T. B. Baldwin, Troy—Whiffletree.
J. Banks, Port Blanchard—Car coupling.
D. C. Brawley, Parker township—Pumping oil wells.
S. E. Mallett, Cory—Barrel pump.
J. McWilliams, Belle Vernon—Carpet stretcher and hammer.
E. S. Keel, Meadville—Clothes drier.
J. Stoever, Freeport—Shovel harrow.
S. Van Syckel, Titusville—Stills.
G. Worden, Pittston—Car coupling.
Designs—J. H. Odell, Philadelphia—Flag holder.
J. H. Rohrman, Philadelphia—Canister.
Trade Mark—Green & Billger, Philadelphia—Tonic beer.
Weyman Bros., Pittsburgh—Smoking tobacco.
Arbuckle Bros., Pittsburgh—Coffee, tea and spices.

OHIO.

B. F. Gassin, Cincinnati—Bedstead.
E. Deller and H. F. Ritcher, Cincinnati—Book binding.
J. Gerrard, Cincinnati—Grain binder.
E. M. Lawrence, Cincinnati—Vehicle top.
J. Morton, Cincinnati—Nut lock.
T. F. Simpson, Cincinnati—Musical instrument key board.
C. D. Woodruff, Toledo—Stove leg.
W. A. McMillan, Toledo—Skirt support.
W. Neracher, Cleveland—Hose reel and water cock.
J. B. Button, Cleveland—Fluid meters.
H. E. Coy, Cleveland—Cutting screw threads on bolts.
W. E. Jacobs, Columbus—Wheelbarrow.
E. T. Stoddard, Dayton—Sectional ratchet wheel fastening.
E. Huber, Marion—Revolving scraper.
H. Slosson, Youngstown—Printing press attachment.
T. Balliet and J. S. Demarest, Nevada—Stump extractor.
J. Burnette, Lexington—Breech loading gun.
W. E. Buser, Chillicothe—Rocking chair.
G. W. Geraw, Toledo, and J. A. Geraw, Findley—Self-heating sad iron.
L. Gatt, La Grange—Cleaner for jugs, &c.
D. C. Guttridge, Akron—Iron fence.
J. Hamelback, Hopewell—Wagon brake.
O. Kromer and W. Royce, Sandusky—Stop cock.
R. C. Turner, Steubenville—Nail plate feeder.
W. N. Whiteley, Springfield—Harvester.
D. G. Wyeth, New Way—Fifth wheel.
Reissue—W. B. Tucker, Columbus—Watch regulator.
S. C. Talcott, Ashtabula—Measuring packed fabrics.
Designs—C. Harris and E. Kummer, Cincinnati—Cooking stove.
Trade Mark—Union Manufacturing Company, Toledo—Washboard.

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THE INDIANS.

Two More Victims of Red Canon Massacre—A Salt Lake Gentleman Shot.

FORT LARAMIE, April 20.—Mr. Milligan, of Scranton, Pa., who arrived here this evening, says while coming in on the morning of the 16th, his party was attacked by Indians in Red Canon, near Cheyenne River Ranche, about fifty miles from Custer. A few of the party escaped to the ranche. Mrs. and Miss Metz, of Laramie City, were killed, a colored woman was taken prisoner, a man named Simpson also killed. The bodies were buried the next day. Mrs. Metz had been ravished. Three men were wounded, Grichan, from Missouri, mortally; Felton, from Missouri, and C. W. Bergesser, from Virginia City, Nevada, seriously. It is feared their wounds may prove mortal. The wounded men are at Cheyenne River Ranche. The place where the attack was made is about 120 miles from this post.

A party in from the Black Hills to-day say that about ten days ago three wagons were found at the entrace to Buffalo Gap, on the Yankton route, destroyed, and the stock gone. The signs of a fight were numerous. The wagon covers had been shot to pieces, and parts of the materials the wagons had been loaded with were lying around, some with marks of balls on them. The Indians had undoubtedly attacked and destroyed the entire outfit.

FORT LARAMIE, WY., April 23.—Of the three wounded men from the Red Canon massacre, two have died—Bergsesser, of Virginia City, Nevada, and Greshan, of Bigelow, Holt county, Missouri. Felton was alive at last accounts. The colored woman captured was killed. Her body was found full of arrows and mutilated. She also had been ravished.

H. E. Brown, of Salt Lake, one of the proprietors of Gilmore, Salisbury & Patrick's stage line, is lying sixty miles from here, at Sage Creek, badly wounded. Two ambulances and an escort have just been sent by General Bradley to bring him here, accompanied by Acting Assistant Surgeon Pettys, United States Army. Mr. Brown was shot by Indians on the night of the 21st. He was making a night trip on one of the fast freight wagons, and was sitting by the side of the driver. They were suddenly fired upon, a ball hitting Mr. Brown near the front of the left hip, first striking the brass shell of a cartridge in his belt, carrying the cartridge into the wound with the ball, both remaining in his body and making a very bad case. He will reach here to-morrow night or Tuesday morning.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., April 23.—Advices are received here that some time on Thursday night a family of emigrants named Baker, from somewhere in Pennsylvania, were massacred by Indians about one hundred miles west of Custer City. The family consisted of a man, wife and two children, all of whom were brained with hatchets or tomahawks, and then scalped. The wagon belonging to Baker was rifled and everything valuable carried off. The bodies of the victims were decently buried when found.

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Suspension of a Savings Bank.

CHICAGO, April 22.—The Cook County Savings Bank has suspended as a bank of deposit, and will immediately wind up its affairs. Its liabilities are $80,000 deposits and $60,000 which the directors have loaned it. Its assets are $150,000, besides $15,000 in judgment notes, which are of some account. There are 600 depositors, mostly Scandinavians, who, the directors affirm, will receive nearly, if not quite, dollar for dollar. The bank has been in a feeble condition for a long time.

HANGING BY WHOLESALE.

Five Men Executed in Arkansas.

Four Confess Their Guilt---The Other Protests His Innocence.

Sketch of the Murderers' Careers.

LITTLE ROCK, April 21.—Of the six men hung at Fort Smith to-day, one was a full blood negro, three full blood Choctaws, one full blood Cherokee, and one white man. They were all sentenced at the late term of the United States Court for the Western district of Arkansas. On the 3d of September last, six others were hung. These six were executed on the same scaffold. Aaron Wilson, negro, was convicted of the murder of an old man named Harris, from Nebraska, who was traveling to Texas with his little son in September last. The son, after witnessing the murder of his father, plead for mercy, but the negro killed him by shooting him through the brain. This was near Wichita Agency, in Indian Territory. The murderer then went to the reservation of the Wichita Indians, and told the savages what he had done and offered them some of the spoils, his victims having been possessed with a good wagon and team, a lot of goods, provisions, arms, &c., but his atrocious deed appalled even the Indians, and instead of accepting his offer, they reported the facts at Fort Sill and caused the arrest of the murderer. He was taken to the scene of his foul deeds, having previously told the Indians where he had killed the old man and his son, and by this means their bodies were discovered. Wilson was of medium height, a native of Virginia, and of considerable intelligence. He served five years in the United States army.

Isham Sealey, aged about twenty-five, and Gibson Ishtaumeblec, both Choctaws, were convicted of the same crime, the murder of an old Choctaw named Finney, an Indian doctor, and his cook, a colored woman. This was near Stonewalls, in the Chickasaw Nation, about four years ago. The murderers called at their victim's house one evening to stay all night, and during the night Gibson split the old man's head open with an ax, while Sealey beat the woman to death with an old gun barrel used to keep the door of the cabin shut. Beyond the booty of a few worthless articles of clothing, the murderers had no object in committing the awful work of blood. The woman was killed for nothing, for she had nothing, but it was for her murder the prisoners were tried in the United States Court; for had both victims been Indians, the murderers being Indians too, the case would not have been amenable in a United States court, and the murderers would most likely have gone free. Chiwahaha, a nephew of the old Indian doctor, discovered the murdered bodies next day as they were left by the murderers. He and Baptiste Williams, a grandson of the old Doctor, were the chief witnesses. As usual in such cases, the murderers could not keep the matter quiet. Gibson told a woman, Kittie Cobb, of the affair, and it soon leaked out, and led to their arrest, trial and condemnation.

Orpheus McGhee, Choctaw, with his brothers, Dave and Charles, owned a place near the mouth of Boggy, on Red river, in the Choctaw country, and with their brother-in-law, Moses Homer, were known throughout the country as a wild, reckless set of men. In their vicinity lived Robert and W. V. Alexander, white men, brothers, who often aided the authorities against the McGhees. The latter, therefore, entertained feelings of intense hatred toward the former. On April 20, 1875, the condemned, his brother Dave and Moses Homer, his brother-in-law, murdered Robert Alexander within one mile and a half of his house, and robbed him. Some of his property was found upon the accused afterwards. They, in a spirit of recklessness, bragged of their deeds to some of their friends. Moses Homer was killed in the attempt to capture him. Dave McGhee was tried and cleared, while Charles McGhee was also killed by the officers of the law in the attempt to arrest him for some other offense. Orpheus McGhee paid the penalty of the law on the scaffold at Fort Smith to-day.

Ozy Sanders, Cherokee, middle size, light complexion, was convicted of a most fiendish murder on August 6, 1875. He, in company with William Matier, also a Cherokee, approached the house of an old neighbor, Thomas H. Carlisle, a white man, but married to a Cherokee woman. Carlisle was an intelligent, industrious farmer, in very good circumstances, living about fifty miles north of Fort Smith near the State line, in the Cherokee nation. He was sitting on the porch of his house after the day's labor, in the cool of the evening, in company with his wife, who was in very delicate health, and several children. He directed a little son to step down and open the gate for the young men, who were well known to all the family, the latter rising from their seats and offering them to their visitors. Reaching the porch the two friends, who had kept their weapons in readiness, with the utmost premeditation deliberately shot down their unsuspecting host before the eyes of his horror-stricken wife and family. The wife and children fled in despair to the fields. Late in the night they got some neighbors to return with them to their dwelling, and found their husband and father cold in death, at the foot of the porch. The fiends had also taken off with them about $1,500 in national Cherokee scrip, and among some other articles the shoes off the feet of the murdered man, and which were found two days after on the feet of Sanders. Sanders was taken by the Cherokee authorities August 8th, two days after the murder, and turned over to the United States authorities, while his confederate, Matier, was killed in the attempt to capture him. Sanders was identified by Mrs. Carlisle, who, to add to the terrors of that fearful night, was delivered of a child. Her children's testimony, among them a daughter nearly grown, also pointed to Sanders as the murderer.

William Leach, the sixth man, was white, a native of Georgia, about thirty-five years old. For a number of years Leach had been living in the Cherokee Nation, about twenty-five miles from Fayetteville, near the State line. In March of last year he murdered in the Cherokee Nation a white named Watkins, a wagonmaker living just accross the line in Washington county, Ark. The two had been seen last together near Watkins' shop. Leach shot Watkins from behind, then dragged the body to a log near by, and after piling a lot of wood on top of it, set the pile on fire. Some weeks afterwards the bones of the murdered man were found and identified by a number of articles unconsumed, such as Watkins' knife, the metal button of the bow of his fiddle, which he had with him at the time of this murder, etc. Leach aroused the suspicion of the people soon after Watkins' disappearance by some very significant remarks, and being found in possession of the shoes Watkins wore on the day of his death, the pistol, gun and other property recognized as belonging to the deceased, the murderer was unable to destroy and efface all the evidences of his crime, and soon a chain of evidence was woven around him that led to his arrest, trial and conviction. Each and all of the six, when sent for, claimed to be innocent.

Marshal Fagan yesterday received word from quite a number of prominent Indians, notifying him that the friends of Ozy Sanders would attack the fort and fight the Marshal before they would permit him to be executed. Sanders belonged to a secret organization of Cherokees, every member of which swears to live or die for his brother. Several times the friends of Sanders attempted to interfere but were promptly met by the Marshal's forces. A few days since Ozy's brother was killed by an Indian sheriff's posse. Sanders made a written statement, protesting his innocence. William Leach, the white man, made a written statement about his early life, but declined to say anything in reference to the crime for which he was hung to-day. Isham Sealey left a written statement that he was guilty. He said he called at Finney's house about midnight one night, and found the old man in bed. He called at the door, and Finney admitted him, when he took an ax and hit him on the head. He did not die at once, and he cut his throat with a knife and then stuck the knife in his back and left it there. Gibson Ishtaumeblec, who was convicted of the same crime with Isham Sealey, said he killed the colored woman, the cook of Finney. Orpheus McGhee left a statement in which he admitted that he was guilty of the crime charged. He was twenty-three years old, and joined the Presbyterian Church.

A special from Fort Smith, by courier, to Ozark, thirty-five miles distant, received late to-night, says of the hanging to day: All six of the doomed men rose early this morning and ate a hearty breakfast. Soon after this a reprieve from the President for Ozy Sanders was received, which left but five of the doomed men to suffer on the scaffold. About six o'clock the shackles were removed from the doomed men. The usual black gowns, at the request of the men, were dispensed with. The morning hours were passed in company with their spiritual advisers. At 10:45 the guards formed and the prisoners were marched out, heavily ironed, arm in arm with the guards, through a dense crowd to the gallows. Leach, Ishtaumeblec, McGhee and Wilson made dying confessions. All was quiet up to the last moment. The negro was smoking, and asked the executioner not to draw the rope too tight. At 11:48 the trap was sprung and the five bodies dangled in the air. Wilson died in eight minutes, Sealey and Ishtaumeblec in nine, Leach ten and McGhee instantly. Sealey groaned several minutes; Wilson's limbs twitched, and he broke the crucifix from the ribbon attached to his neck, holding it in a death grip. The bodies were then cut down, and those who had friends took possession of them. Leach's remains were given to his wife, Wilson's to the Catholics. The crowd was orderly and quiet. There were seven thousand spectators. There was one accidental shot. Wilson urged all his friends to join the Catholic Church and meet him in heaven. The remarks of the Indians were interpreted by an Indian. Leach forgave the Court and all his enemies. Many of Ozy Sanders' Indian friends were present and were jubilant over his reprieve.

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XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to allow Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch to receive, free from duty, a wedding present from the Khedive of Egypt, and it was passed unanimously.

Mr. BOUTWELL called up the House bill to authorize the Committee on Internal Revenue to designate and fix the points at which collectors and supervisors of internal revenue shall hold their offices. He submitted an amendment to strike out supervisors, so that the bill should apply to collectors of internal revenue only. He then submitted an additional section, abolishing the office of supervisor of internal revenue from and after the 1st of July next, and providing that the powers and duties of supervisors, except the power to suspend collectors and other officers, shall be conferred upon revenue agents, but the pay of such agents shall not be increased. The bill was laid over, Mr. SARGENT making objection to its present consideration.

Mr. SARGENT submitted the following: *Resolved*, That the Senate recommend to the President that he cause negotiations to be entered upon with the Chinese Government to effect such change in the existing treaty between the United States and China as will lawfully permit the application of restrictions upon the great influx of Chinese subjects to this country. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

After the expiration of the morning hour, the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin was taken up, and Mr. BOGY spoke in favor of making silver a legal tender for all amounts and receivable in payment of duties at the custom house. Mr. BOGY moved to amend so as to make the silver dollar authorized by the bill to be coined a legal tender for any amount, and also receivable for customs duties, and providing that the relative value between gold and silver of lawful standard be fixed at 15½ per cent.

Pending discussion, Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the Senate to take up the bill to establish an educational fund, and apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to public education, and provide for the more complete endowment of colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education.

Mr. MAXEY submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the above bill. Ordered printed.

Mr. BOOTH, from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably on the bill to amend section 4,698 of the Revised Statutes, so as to allow a pension of thirty-seven dollars per month to soldiers who have lost both an arm and a leg, in lieu of twenty-four dollars per month now allowed. Calendar.

Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling and Caperton were appointed members of the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate on the bill changing the times of holding terms of district courts for the district of West Virginia.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, inclosing the final report of the Board of Audit of the District of Columbia. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

After an executive session, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred, as follows:

By Mr. VANCE, of Ohio, to grant to Ohio unsold and unappropriated public lands in that State.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, to limit the power of courts to punish for contempt; also, to enlarge the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The bill provides that whenever any person shall be detained or imprisoned by order of the Senate or House he shall be entitled to the privilege of a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the person having custody of the person so detained or imprisoned shall, in obedience to the writ, produce to a court or justice issuing the writ the person so detained without any order from either the Senate or House; any person imprisoned or detained by any court of the United States or a justice or judge thereof for contempt shall be entitled to apply to any court having appellate jurisdiction for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the same shall be issued, served, obeyed, proceeded with and determined as in other cases.

Mr. SINGLETON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and moved that they be non-concurred in. Agreed to.

Mr. YOUNG offered a resolution reciting the unsettled condition of the Mexican Republic, and the many outrages committed on persons and property of American citizens living in the neighborhood of the Rio Grande, and requesting the President of the United States to order such military force to rendezvous at some suitable point on the Rio Grande as will be able to enforce existing neutrality laws, to prevent hostilities on the border and to preserve peaceful relations between the two countries, and also requesting the President to direct the General of the army to proceed in person to the scene of threatened outbreak, and to take such measures as may be necessary to maintain peace and protect the power and dignity of this Government. Referred.

Mr. COX, from the Committee on Rules, made a report on the case of Charles H. Smith, Journal Clerk, who issued a circular seeking business in the collection of additional bounty claims. The report reprehends severely the action of Smith, but as he had resigned, no action was recommended.

Mr. WELLS reported back the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill, some of which were rejected and some concurred in without being read.

Mr. CATE offered a resolution reciting the charges made in a newspaper report affecting the official conduct of B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the remission of the forfeiture in the case of the bark Mary Merritt, seized in Milwaukee, in June, 1869, for violation of the customs laws, and instructing the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department to inquire into the circumstances and ascertain on what ground judgment of forfeiture was remitted, and for what purpose.

Mr. HALE suggested that the charge should be made more definite and specific. He knew Bristow courted investigation on every subject with which his name was connected, and he [Hale] believed such investigation would bring him out brighter.

Mr. KASSON desired Mr. Cate to insert in his resolution a provision that the investigating should be conducted with open doors, but Mr. Cate declined to so modify it. The resolution was adopted.

The bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department was then taken up.

Mr. COX made a speech against the bill.

Mr. CONGER opposed the bill in the name of the churches of the country of all religious denominations, which would look with amazement at this effort to substitute the sword for the Bible.

Mr. MILLS advocated the bill in the interest of the white man of the frontier.

Mr. HOLMAN suggested an amendment authorizing the President to detail army officers to perform the duties of Indian inspectors, commissioners, superintendents, agents and special agents. Rejected.

Mr. HUNTON moved an amendment allowing officers on the retired list to be employed as Indian agents. Adopted.

Mr. SPARKS offered an additional section providing for the admission to United States citizenship of any Indian who may prove to the satisfaction of the court nearest to the reservation of his tribe or nation that he is sufficiently intelligent and prudent to conduct his own affairs and interests, and that he had adopted habits of civilization, and has for five years at least been able to support himself and family; but such Indian shall not on that account forfeit his interest in the property of the tribe. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. COX, the words "religious denominations" were substituted for the words "Christian churches."

Without making a final disposition of the bill, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1876.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KNOTT introduced a bill to regulate the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases. Referred. It provides that the Supreme Court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* in all cases where the party shall be detained or restrained of his liberty by authority, or under orders, of either House of Congress; that whenever it shall appear by petition that the party is detained or restrained of his liberty by authority of either House of Congres before State or United States judge or court other than the Supreme Court of the United States, the writ shall be denied if not issued, or dismissed if issued; that if any such State or United States judge or court, other than the Supreme Court, award a writ of *habeas corpus* in such case, the Supreme Court may award a writ of prohibition, and that if the Supreme Court shall not be in session at the time, any judge of such court may take such action with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill, outlined yesterday, concerning corporations engaged in the business of distilling. After a good deal of discussion, the bill passed.

The SPEAKER then proceeded to call the committees for reports of private character.

Mr. HASSON moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday by which the resolution in respect to allegations against the official conduct of Secretary Bristow was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, and that it be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. He also moved that the investigation be public. The vote was taken separately on the latter motion, and there appeared to be in favor 98 to 93 against.

As there was no quorum voting, Mr. BAKER, of Indiana, and Mr. HOAR insisted that on a matter of such importance the vote should be taken by yeas and nays. The vote was so taken and resulted 170 to 38, and then the original motion as amended was agreed to without division.

Consideration of the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department was resumed, Mr. TOWNSEND, of New York, and Mr. HANCOCK favoring the bill, while Messrs. TUFTS and EAMES spoke against it. The bill was then passed—yeas 130, nays 94.

It provides that after the first of July next, the Secretary of War shall exercise the supervisiory and appellate powers and possess the jurisdiction now exercised and possessed by the Secretary of the Interior in relation to Indian affairs; that he shall from time to time make details of army officers to administer the affairs of the Indian branch of the War Department; that the commanding officers of geographical departments shall be *ex-officio* in charge of Indian affairs in their departments, and shall make details of officers, including officers on the retired list, to administer the affairs of the Indian service, and that the Inspector General of the army shall discharge the duties of Inspector of Indian Affairs. The act is not to be construed to authorize an increase in the number, rank, pay or allowances of army officers. All contracts for Indian supplies and transportation are to be made in the same manner and at the same time (where practicable) as those for the army. All religious denominations are to enjoy a free and equal right to erect and maintain church and school buildings on Indian reservations. Individual Indians who have adopted habits of civilized life may become citizens of the United States without forfeiting their right to their share of tribal property.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1876.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill in regard to citizenship, and to define certain rights of United States citizens in foreign countries and the duties of diplomatic and consular officers, and advocacy of it.

Mr. COX offered a substitute, and said he would have his argument printed in the *Record*, and then the House, after reading the bill and substitute and arguments, would be able to vote intelligently.

Mr. REAGAN objected to the sections of the bill which permitted aliens to hold real estate in this country, which provides how marriages in foreign countries between a United States citizen and an alien may be contracted and solemnized.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed till Wednesday, and then the House took up the bill reported by the Chairman of the Committee on the Freedman's Bank to amend the charter of that institution.

Mr. BRADFORD offered a substitute for the first three sections, and supported it by a long speech. The substitute requires the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a good and competent man to take charge of and wind up the affairs of the bank, the Secretary to retain general supervision.

Without action the House adjourned, after Mr. STEVENSON had introduced a bill to abolish the Board of Health of the District of Columbia.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

The Spaulding Court-Martial—Damaging Evidence—Investigation of Internal Revenue Officers—Favorable Crop Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—In the Spaulding court-martial Joseph Crawford, clerk in the navy pay office, testified with regard to the relations of John O. Hanscom, Farwell & Co., and J. E. De Lamontaigne to the pay department; that the amount on the certificate book purporting to be due Hanscom from the 11th of September, 1874, to the 1st of January, 1875, was $155,960 82; the amount actually due as shown on the expenditure book was $45,000. There were certificates issued to Hanscom and Farwell & Co., as shown on certificate book, between the 1st of January, 1875, and the 31st of August, 1875, amounting to $287,189 85; the requisition book only calls for $37,000 due. The certificate book shows that certificates amounting to $187,722 50 were issued to De Lamontaigne from the 1st of July, 1870, to the 1st of January, 1875; the amount really due was $20,000. This corroborates the statement of Farwell that he knew nothing of the number of certificates standing in his name, and of Lamontaigne to the same effect.

Supervisor of Internal Revenue Hawley, with Special Agents Crane and Clarke, this morning demanded of the Collector of Internal Revenue Sedgwick, the keys of the vault, and have been engaged all day examining the accounts and property of officials. They are very reticent, and the belief is strong that something important is up.

The *Weekly Bulletin* this morning publishes complete crop reports from nearly every agricultural county in the State. All dispatches agree in reporting that the prospects for the grain crop were never better, and that an unprecedentedly large yield may be expected, with the continuance of reasonably favorable weather. Fruit also promises well, though in some districts it has suffered somewhat from the late frosts.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The *Chronicle* of this morning continues its *exposes* of the whisky ring and matters at Mare Island. It publishes a letter received by Charles Werner, former partner of J[illegible] & Co. in the Antioch distillery [illegible] recently seized for running crooked. Werner gave important evidence to the revenue agents, including the books of account of various distilleries with which he had been connected. The letter is as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, January 1, 1876.

MR. CHAS. WERNER: The whisky ring will kill you if you appear as a witness. Pulzemen will see it done, and they have money plenty to pay for it. They can do it here as well as in any other place, and better. You must take notice of this. Schultz has plenty of money, and it will be a pleasure for him. You know how to take care of yourself. This is to notify you.

[Signed] FROM AN OLD FRIEND.

There is other evidence that such threats were made, and the letter is probably genuine. The article states in continuance that Werner had been connected in distilling with several members of the ring, being an experienced practical distiller; that the ring had systematically swindled him, not letting him into their secrets to the extent of participation in the profits, and credits him with the statement that Oulton, a prominent distiller, wielded influence at Washington through Sargent by which information was given him while in business connection with members of the ring. He says the corruption was outrageous in 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869, during which time the Government was defrauded of a million and a half of dollars.

Relative to Mare Island matters, the *Chronicle* charges Isiah Hauscom, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, with conspiring with his son, John Hauscom, and J. E. Demontaigne, contractors, to defraud the Government in awarding and filling contracts, and that Admiral Rogers and Naval Contractor George W. Musch, of Mare Island, were cognizant of at least some of the frauds, several of which are specified.

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THE MEXICAN WAR.

The Revolutionists Badly Defeated Near Monterey — Diaz Disappointed — Conscripting to Increase His Force.

MATAMORAS, April 24.—Yesterday General Diaz paraded the national guard, about 800 strong, and presented them with flags. After making a stirring speech, he requested all who would volunteer to march to the interior to step to the front. Only one officer and two men came forward. The whole regiment was then ordered to their barracks, and disarmed.

This morning a rumor prevails that the revolutionists were badly defeated near Monterey, and the whole cavalry force left the city hastily in that direction. Diaz remains and is conscripting Mexicans to increase his force.

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POLITICAL.

BLAINE CALLED UPON TO RISE AND EXPLAIN.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 21.—The *Evening News* calls upon Mr. Blaine to ask an immediate investigation into the charges of his obtaining $64,000 from the Union Pacific Railroad, and announcing, upon authority, that if is not done, that J. C. S. Harrison, of this city, will go before the Judiciary Committee of the House, and, as Government director of the road, demand the immediate investigation of the matter.

COLORADO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

DENVER, COL., April 21.—The Republican Territorial Convention met yesterday, and elected a delegation to the National Convention, headed by Hon. H. M. Teller. The delegation is regarded as unexceptionally good, and is uninstructed.

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The story was published in Baltimore, yesterday, that Don Carlos and three companions landed at Halifax from the steamship Hibernian, and that Mr. Ferell, who came through to Baltimore in the steamship, left that city Saturday for St. Louis, where he will meet Don Carlos.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

ACTION OF THE JUNTA OF GUIPUZCOA.

SAN SEBASTIAN, April 24.—After another very stormy debate, the Junta of Guipuzcoa to-day elected five delegates to proceed to Madrid to confer with the Government. All are irreconcilable partisans of Fueros. The Junta instructed them to decline any compromise fettering the future action of Guipuzcoa, to oppose the conscription, to consent to moderate taxation in aid of the treasury, and to withdraw from the conference and protest if the Government attempts any modification of Fueros. The municipal authorities of San Sebastian persevere in their irreconcilable attitude, and the irritation in the interior of the province continues.

Great Britain.

MORE TROUBLE OVER THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.

LONDON, April 24.—In the House of Commons Mr. Fawcett, member for Hackney, asked Disraeli to facilitate the discussion of his motion for an address to the Queen, praying for her non-assumption of the title of the Empress of India, before the proclamation was issued giving it effect. Disraeli declined, whereupon Fawcett gave notice of a motion more stringently challenging the conduct of the Government, amounting to a vote of censure.

THE TROUBLE IN BARBADOES.

LONDON, April 24.—A telegram from Barbadoes, in defense of the Association, says: Riots have occurred throughout the island, plantations and houses have been sacked, animals destroyed, and enormous destruction of property has taken place. Over forty of the rioters have been shot, and the troops are actively employed. The city of Bugetown is threatened. Business is suspended and families are seeking the shipping for safety. The rioters' say they have the Governor's sanction for their action. The immediate recall of Governor John Pope Henessy is requisite to save the colony.

The Turkish Insurrection.

MUKHTAR PASHA REINFORCED—AUSTRIA WORKING FOR PACIFICATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.—It is stated that Mukhtar Pasha has received ten battalions of reinforcements, and will now renew the attempt to revictual Nicsic.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria has sent a telegraphic dispatch to Count Zichy, Austrian Ambassador here, instructing him to tell the Porte not to take action against Montenegro or Servia, but to trust to his care for bringing about a peaceful termination of the insurrection, which he hopes will be effected shortly.

EGYPTIAN TROOPS CALLED FOR—AGITATION AND ALARM IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, April 25.—A dispatch from the St. Petersburg Russian telegraphic agency says Prince Gortschakoff on Saturday convened the representatives of the five great powers, because the Turkish cabinet resolved on Friday to invade Montenegro by way of Scutari.

The news from Constantinople is again better, the moderate party resisting extreme counsels. Fresh negotiations are being pressed for a prolongation of the armistice and the revictualling of Nicsic. Conferences with the insurgent chiefs are going on. The Prince of Montenegro denies that Montenegrins took part in the recent engagements.

The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin says it is stated that the Russian Government is going to reinforce the Mediterranean squadron by the iron clad Peter the Great, the frigate Swetland and the corvettes Askold and Bogatir.

A telegram from Athens says the Porte is hesitating on the question of declaring war against Montenegro. The war party is strong in the Cabinet. Russia strongly objects. The Porte has asked Egypt for auxiliary troops, so it can set free the Turkish garrisons of towns in Asia for service elsewhere. Ten thousand Egyptians are to occupy these places. The troops have not yet assembled at Scutari. Nothing is ready for immediate hostilities. Great agitation and alarm prevails in Constantinople.

Hungary.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY NOT ACCEPTED.

LONDON, April 24.—A Vienna dispatch says the Hungarian Minister Tisza has informed the Liberals of Pesth that he had placed the resignation of himself and his colleagues in the hands of the Emperor, on account of the compromise negotiations. The Emperor, however, refused to accept them, and required the Hungarian Government to confer with the Liberal party. Minister Tisza further stated that Hungary has gained concessions with regard to the customs tariff which will secure her three million gulden yearly, and has also obtained what she demanded with regard to restitutions on taxes. In relation to the bank question, however, it has been decided that an independent Hungarian National Bank would not be a success, because foreigners would always prefer Austrian notes. The Minister is well aware that this agreement will make the Cabinet unpopular, but is convinced that if the Union is not upheld the country will go to ruin. Sixty deputies at once declared they would not accept the Union on the above term. Herr Tisza's position is very precarious. The Hungarian Ministers are to return to Vienna to-[illegible]day to give their decision.

France.

ELECTION.

PARIS, April 24.—Mr. Pages, Liberal Conservative, was elected to the Assembly from Montauban.

Egypt.

TROOPS RETIRING FROM ABYSSINIA.

CAIRO, April 24.—The Egyptian troops are retiring from Abyssinia.

CROOKED DEBT STATEMENTS.

Old Charges of Fraud Renewed—Statement by an ex-Clerk in the Treasury Department.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—The *Times* will publish to-morrow some statements made to one of its reporters by Sergeant George Prender, in charge of the signal station here before he left for Washington last night, where he will testify before the Committee on Expenditures of the Treasury Department. Prender's statement is to the effect that he was Public Debt Statement Clerk in the Treasury Department under Secretary McCulloch, and that while so engaged he discovered that great frauds were being practiced upon the Government; that each public debt statement reported money in the Treasury that was not on hand, while the Government was paying three per cent. for money to meet temporary necessities. He also discovered that hundreds of thousands of dollars of Government money was placed in the hands of confederates outside the department who loaned it back to the Government as individual funds and drew interest on it. Prender says while pursuing these investigations he was informed by a clerk in the Redemption Bureau, named Richardson, that immense frauds were being perpetrated in that bureau, and that fortunes were being made by reporting money destroyed which was preserved; that only one-half of the money turned in for destruction was actually destroyed, the other half being divided among the perpetrators of the frauds. Prender says he reported these facts to General Spinner, who was Treasurer, but the latter declined to investigate them, saying he did not believe frauds were being practiced. In March, 1869, a Congressional Retrenchment Committee was examining alleged frauds in the Treasury Printing Department, and Prender says he went to Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, who was chairman of the committee, laid all the facts before him, and asked for an investigation. Mr. Edmunds replied, the time of the committee was too short to warrant extended examination, and nothing was done. Prender says, after Mr. Boutwell became Secretary of the Treasury, he [Prender,] who at that time had retired from the Treasury Department, informed him of the discoveries he had made while a clerk in the department, and the Secretary promised to investigate the matter. Shortly after this a man named Fox, who had also been a clerk in the Redemption Bureau, called on Prender, and stated he had been appointed detective by Secretary Boutwell to work up the frauds, and wanted all the papers and evidence he had in his possession. Prender asserts he declined to give them up except on an order from the Secretary. Fox left, but returned in a little while with a letter from the Secretary asking for the documents, and Prender gave them to Fox in presence of a witness who knew their character and who is now in Washington. In the meantime Richardson had retired from the Redemption Bureau and located at Albany, N. Y. No investigation of the frauds was ever made. Prender will probably testify before the committee at Washington Monday night, when it is expected the matter will be brought to light.

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The Season's Drive of Texas Cattle.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—The Kansas City *Price Current* of to-morrow (Friday) will publish further advices regarding the coming season's drive of Texas cattle. Seventy-seven thousand head are added to the number previously reported, making a total of 335,000 head. Probably one-fourth of these cattle will stop in Northern Texas, some for shipment, but the larger part will go to stock new ranches. The other three-fourths will go to Wichita, Dodge City, Hays City and Platte river. The bulk of this vast herd is composed of cows, yearlings, two-year-old steers and heifers, the proportion of three and four-year-old steers being exceedingly small.

For Congress, 22d District,

RUSSELL ERRETT.

What the Press Says of Him.

[From the Dispatch, March 13th.]

Major Russell Errett has been more or less in politics for the last twenty-five years, and aught we might write of him here could hardly add anything to what the public already know of his record as an active and pronounced "Free Soiler," when the very term "Free Soiler" was one of obloquy and reproach, and an active and hard-working Republican from the inception of the party to the present day. We have not always agreed with Mr. Errett, and his blunt, brusque manner was not very much calculated to promote harmony between us; but nevertheless we have always borne testimony to his honesty, integrity and sincerity as a public man, and we see no reason to change our opinion of him in this respect now. He is beyond question a man of decided political ability, large experience in parliamentary matters, and, if he should be elected to Congress, would make one of the most painstaking, hard-working and useful members of that very respectable body. No man understands better than he the legislation that would best promote our local, State and national interests, and the duty of looking after those interests can hardly be entrusted to a better, more reliable, or more earnest man.

[From the Evening Chronicle, March 13th.]

We are glad to make mention of the candidacy of Russell Errett, editor of the COMMERCIAL, who is now announced for the Congressional nomination for the Twenty-second district. Major Errett is the oldest journalist in Pittsburgh, and is, therefore, the Nestor of newspaperdom here, his initiation into the business having taken place over a third of a century since. He belonged to the old original Abolition party, at a time when to do so was almost an obloquy and reproach. The various public appointments he has held have all, without exception, been discharged in a way that adds to the lustre and reputation of our calling. Major Errett's ripe experience in public affairs, large observation and close intimacy with local interests, amply entitle him to the favorable consideration of the party to which he has ever been zealously and influentially attached.

[From the Leader, March 13th.]

Mr. Errett has been long and prominently identified with the political history of the State. Recognized as the leader of the wing of the party which has been mainly in the ascendancy ever since the party got into power, he has been held largely responsible for all its doings—especially its misdoings. That is the fate that usually attends a "leader of the people," no matter to what sphere of that people's Israel he may be found to serve. Unfortunately the good that a man does under such circumstances is very apt to be forgotten, while the evil is always held in prominent remembrance. One fact, however, reflects certainly to Mr. Errett's credit. He began his political career as an Abolitionist, when to be an Abolitionist was what no ambitious man, who had an eye to either honor or profit, cared particularly to be. But through all its years of weakness and poverty the Major stuck faithfully to it. As the "One Idea" of it, as it used to be called, grew into favor, and finally found for itself a place in the new Republican party platform, its advocate went with it, and so took the position in the party which he has maintained ever since. Whatever those who are not favorable to Mr. Errett may find to say against him, in one respect, at least, he stands above reproach. No one can lay aught to the disparagement of his honesty. He has been much trusted, but he has always proved true to his trusts. His name has never been associated with a dishonest act, either in his private or his public life—a fact that can be asserted of but precious few of our public men, and which is all the more creditable, therefore, to him.

[From the Freiheits Freund, March 16th.]

It affords us much pleasure to testify to Mr. Russell Errett's capability for the position that he aspires to. He is the oldest editor in the city, and has been in the politics of the county and State for a long term of years. In spite of the popular opinion as to the honesty of politicians, it can be said, without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Errett's course, both in private business and in politics, has been a thoroughly honest one. He was the first man who brought about order in the city government out of chaos many years ago, and had his advice been followed thereafter the city would not be laboring under its present difficulties. As Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee during four hotly contested campaigns, his tact and energetic organization brought victory to the Republican banners. He has always been true to his principles as a Republican, even at a time when to be such brought neither honor or reward. In spite of the responsible positions that he has occupied, he is to-day in moderate financial circumstances, unlike many other politicians in similar positions, although he has been very economical and modest in his habits of life.

[From the Evening Telegraph, March 14th.]

Major Errett's life-long fidelity to principles, his score of years of active and effective service in the Republican cause, and his well-known integrity and capacity, constitute him a strong candidate, and should he be nominated and elected he would prove an invaluable representative for this constituency. His association with the press of Pittsburgh covers a period beyond a third of a century, if our memory serves us right, and no man is better posted as to the commercial, mercantile and manufacturing necessities of our people. We unite with our contemporaries in the declaration that Mr. Errett would be an acceptable and invincible candidate.

[From the Dispatch, April 13th.]

It is beginning to be apparent that General Negley is not pushing the Congressional canvass this year with his old time vigor or ubiquity. He seems to have relaxed notably; and as the situation now looks, Errett will carry by far the bigger half of the district—while it may be with the exception of a few Negley strongholds, which cannot be won, he will take all of it worth mentioning. Errett bears himself quietly, but his friends are working like beavers for him, night and day, quite in contrast with the state of affairs on the other side. We should prefer to see General Negley making a stronger canvass, if for nothing more than the interest of the contest, but though never on very friendly terms with Major Errett, we are free to bear testimony, as at the outstart of the campaign, that few, if any, abler men, and certainly none more honest, could be named for the position. Of his capacity or integrity no one who knows him entertains a doubt. He is in every way qualified to discharge with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public the duties of the position to which he aspires.

[From the Christian Advocate, April 13th.]

Major Russell Errett, editor of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, who is announced as a candidate for the Congressional nomination for the Twenty-second district of this State, subject to the Republican Convention, has been an editor in this city for a quarter of a century, and is one of the purest and most upright men in this community. He was identified with the original Abolitionists, when it cost no little to withstand the opposition and reproach of that day. From the foundation of the Republican party to the present he has been its consistent and devoted adherent. Political life, and holding positions of honor and worth in the Government, have not in the least degraded him; but his faithful services, and strict integrity of character, have been steadily maintained. Few public men of the day have a purer record, and no man can say aught against his character for honesty and honorable dealing. Knowing the Major from our childhood, the writer hereof speaks intelligently of his moral worth, as a citizen, and in his public life. No man could represent this important district more effectively and acceptably than Major Russell Errett, and therefore hosts of friends join with the writer in hoping that he may have a successful candidacy, both for nomination and election to Congress.

[From the Evening Chronicle, April 18th.]

The Republican Congressional fight, in this district, is being waged with vigor by Major Russell Errett, and he is gathering strength every day. There seems to be no grounds for doubting that he will secure the nomination.

OHIO NEWS.

Eaton is moving for the erection of gas works.

The Toledo Knights Templar have decided to attend the Centennial in a body.

Mr. John Pluther died in McConnellsville, a few days ago, aged ninety-eight years.

The receiver of the First National Bank of Tiffin is paying depositors a dividend of ten per cent.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor McBurney is President of the Board of Trustees of the Dayton Hospital for the Insane.

The business men of Toledo are considering the feasibility of abandoning the credit system and doing all business upon a strictly cash basis.

Eight skeletons, supposed to be the remains of Indians, have been found on the banks of the Olentangy, in Clinton township, six miles from Columbus.

Lima has shipped to the Centennial a T rail, which has been in constant use in the track of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad for nineteen years, and is still good.

We are informed by one of our extensive fruit growers of this county, that the apples and cherries have not been injured by the recent cold snaps, as was at first anticipated.—*Newark American.*

Rev. William Scoles, a Methodist minister of Kenton, accidentally shot himself in the breast, a few days ago, while riding in a buggy with a gun, preparatory to a hunting excursion. He will probably recover.

The old adage about ministers' sons was exemplified at Dayton last week, when the three sons of Rev. John Kauffman stole eighty dollars from their reverend father and started for the Black Hills. They were captured at Olney, Ills., and will be returned for trial.

Michael Swavely, a boy about fourteen years old, was accidentally killed on Wednesday, eight miles north, of Upper Sandusky, while riding a horse attached to a rake. The horse became frightened, throwing the boy, dashing his head against a rail fence, killing him instantly.

The Detroit *Tribune* says: "The developments of the past month have made it evident that the obnoxious men and the objectionable influences that Republicanism must repudiate to deserve victory have centered upon Conkling as the candidate whose success will promise to contribute to their advantage. His defeat at Cincinnati will be a long stride away from a party defeat at the polls in November." The Adrian *Times* also feels moved to say: "So far as we can interpret the best sentiment of the Republican party in this section, it favors a candidate who will lead the party out of the ruts into which it has been dragged; who will lift it to a higher plane than it now occupies; who will place it where it was in the better and purer days of the past. Such a man is not Roscoe Conkling."

The average consumption of rails in France during the past ten years amounts to 150,000 tons per annum, of which 60,000 tons were required by new lines, and the remaining 90,000 tons in replacing wornout rails. On account of the introduction of steel rails it is computed that 40,000 tons per annum will suffice in future.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., April 24, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met in evening session at eight o'clock. The entire session was taken up by the consideration of bills on first reading.

Robert Potter, of Noblestown, Allegheny county, was appointed by the Governor a notary public.

HOUSE.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock.

The following bills passed second reading:

Act to prescribe the manner by which courts of quarter sessions my divide townships into election districts.

Act to provide for transferring awards of arbitrators.

Act repealing the supplementary act incorporating the borough of Kittanning.

Act to provide for appeals from reports of county auditors.

Supplementary act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the State.

Act for the punishment of cruelty to animals in the Commonwealth.

Act providing a new law under which co-operate associations may be hereafter formed.

Act authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to devise a plan or plans for the government of cities of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Long called up Senate bill No. 270, relating to classification of real estate in Pittsburgh for purposes of taxation, which passed second reading.

Recess.

The House met in evening session at 7:30. Mr. Chapin offered the following resolution, but objections having been made, it lays over one day:

WHEREAS, There is much complaint by members of loss of papers, documents, file of bills and drinking cups from the coatroom, mail matter from the postoffice and thermometers from the hall; and whereas, the announcement of the decease of members is scarcely read in the House before their desks are broken open and rifled; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Speaker be authorized to employ a special detective to ferret out crimes in order that offending parties may be brought to punishment.

Mr. Yeakel offered the following resolution, which, under the rules, lays over one day:

WHEREAS, It is pretty clearly demonstrated that corrupt and improper means were used to influence members of this body to vote for Senate bill No. 21, entitled "An act to regulate the amount of toll and other charges to be laid and collected by boom companies within this Commonwealth," said bill having been acted upon in this House on Tuesday, April 4, 1876; and whereas, this bill has been the cause of delaying more important and urgent legislation of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and as an impression prevails that an effort will be made the coming fortnight to reassistate said bill, and thereby reopen the subject, to the detriment of important legislation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all proceedings in relation to said bill be expunged from the journal of this House, and its reintroduction at the present session be prohibited.

Several bills passed the House on second reading, mostly of a local character. The most important was an act to define and suppress vagrancy.

The committee on the Boom bill made their report. The majority report, signed by all the members except Rayburn, of Philadelphia, in substance is as follows: They submit testimony concerning Miller, of Philadelphia, without expressing any opinion whatever; that Gentner, of Philadelphia, and Knipe, of Berks, acted indiscreetly; Douglass, of Philadelphia, acted in a manner unbecoming a member of the House in allowing Petroff to use his name as one of the fifteen in the Embick check arrangement for one thousand five hundred dollars; that Thornton approached members in such a way as to lead them to believe that they could get money for voting against the bill; that Lynott, of Luzerne county, and Petroff, of Philadelphia, are both guilty of violating article 29 of section 3 of the Constitution. They call attention to the testimony implicating Skinner, Journal Clerk of the House, Beck, Embick, Herdic, Ammerman, Andress and others, implicating them in corrupt solicitation of members. They refer the matter to the House, to take such action as it may see fit concerning those over whom it has control, and after such action by the House recommend that the report of the committee, together with a copy of the testimony, be referred to the Attorney General for such further action as to all parties as he shall see fit. The minority report is signed by Rayburn, of Philadelphia, and only dissents from the report of the majority so far as it expresses an opinion as to the guilt of the parties mentioned, and claims that every person has a constitutional right to be brought face to face with his accuser, and have the benefit of counsel before any opinion is expressed as to his guilt.

On motion, the report was ordered to be printed, and, together with the testimony, be laid on the desks of members, after which the House adjourned.

The report is the theme of general conversation here to-night. All agree that the committee performed its duty honestly and fearlessly.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., April 25, 1876.

SENATE.

The Dixmont Appropriation bill passed, with an amendment that so long as applications in behalf of indigent insane persons of any class or condition are pending for admission to said hospital, no additional paying patients shall be received.

A number of appropriations for private charities were passed, during the discussion of which it was stated that the appropriations already made would exceed the revenue of the State by $1,000,000.

The Senate met in afternoon session at three o'clock. The General Appropriation bill was considered and passed on second reading.

Recess.

The Senate met in evening session at 7:30, the special order being the consideration of the act providing means for securing the health and safety of persons employed in the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania. The bill as amended passed second reading without discussion. The most important amendment was one which provides that if the inspector decides that the provisions of the act should apply to any drift mine now in operation, and the operator or owner should be dissatisfied with such decision, such operator or owner may apply to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county wherein such mine is situated for the appointment of three disinterested and competent persons, who shall examine and make report under oath to the court. Such decision shall be final and conclusive, unless exceptions are filed thereto, in which event the court shall decide. This amendment was agreed to by the operators and miners. A violation of the provisions of the bill will subject the offender to a fine not exceeding $500.

The Senate considered a number of House bills, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following House bills were passed finally:

An act making an appropriation for the support of the House of Refuge in Philadelphia.

An act making an appropriation for the salaries of officers and employees of the Pennsylvania Reform School, and to aid in the erection of new buildings.

An act to exempt pianos, melodeons and organs, leased or hired, from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent.

The House agreed to the Senate amendments to Mr. Long's District Telegraph bill.

Also the Senate amendment to the Dixmont appropriation.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock. The following bills were passed finally on third reading:

Supplementary act authorizing the formation of railroad corporations when $2,000 stock is subscribed and ten per cent. thereon paid up, for roads not exceeding fifteen miles in length.

Act to validate sales and conveyances under decrees of courts by persons irregularly or improperly appointed or defectively qualified.

Act to protect the children of the Commonwealth in their rights to acquire useful trades.

The act for the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit, or a general banking law, passed finally.

Mr. Long's District Telegraph bill was reported by himself from the Conference Committee, agreeing to the Senate amendment exempting Philadelphia.

The Duquesne Inclined Railway bill was recalled from the Governor because he refused to sign it, owing to the fact that it did not require the payment of State tax.

The House adjourned.

Senator Boyer, of Clearfield, was before the Senate Boom Investigating Committee this evening, and gave substantially the same testimony that he did before the House committee, published two weeks ago.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., April 26, 1876.

SENATE.

The General Appropriation bill passed finally, with numerous amendments, and was sent to the House.

The Bituminous ventilation bill was taken up and debated at length. Mr. Wood opposed the bill, and Messrs. Newmyer, Lawrence, Bechtel and Stanton favored it as a compromise acceptable to both miners and operators. The bill passed finally by a vote of 43 ayes to 2 nays.

The Senate then took a recess.

The Senate met in afternoon session at four o'clock and considered and passed on second reading a large number of House bills, mostly of a local character. The following were among the most important;

Act to repeal the supplement to several acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, enlarging its boundaries, &c., as to the boroughs of Mt. Washington and Union. The intent of the above act is to allow the secession of the Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards, South Side, from the city of Pittsburgh. It is extremely doubtful whether the bill will finally get through the Senate, and even if it pass, it is said the Governor will veto the bill.

Act repealing the Local Option law for the township of Derry, in Westmoreland county.

The Governor appointed the following named gentlemen to be the State Board of Centennial Managers for the International Exhibition: Morton McMichael, John H. Shoenberger, Foster W. Mitchell, Andrew G. Curtin, James A. McCrea.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Another lively tilt on the Boom investigation took place in the House this morning, induced by the introducdtion, by Mr. Wolfe, of a series of resolutions giving the committee power to meet in open session the parties accused by their report, to summon the witnesses accusing them, that they might be confronted face to face with the testimony.

An exciting debate immediately sprang up in which criminations and recriminations were freely indulged in, and from which the committee came off worsted. The debate was carried on by Plummer, Wolfe, Spang, Christy, Petroff—one of the accused—Parker, Huhn, Hannau and Reyburn, and lasted the entire morning.

Mr. Long finally stopped the business by a motion to postpone the whole matter until the testimony is printed.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the General Appropriation bill. A conference committee was appointed.

Mr. Baily presented a report from a minority of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury, controverting certain statements and conclusions arrived at by the majority of the committee, as follows:

The State Treasury "Investigation"—Report of the Minority of the Committee.

To the Honorable, the Speaker and House of Representatives:

The undersigned minority of your committee, appointed to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury, in pursuance of a resolution of the House at the session of 1875, having been granted leave, respectfully submit the following:

The majority of the committee made two reports in vacation addressed to the Governor and the Auditor General, and one at the present session. Some statements of fact, and some conclusions presented by them are, in our opinion, calculated to mislead the public, and on this account we herewith report our understanding and views in relation thereto. In their report of July 16th, 1875, they say that the State Treasurer [Mr. Mackey] "refused to recognize the committee, denied that they had any authority to investigate, and would not permit their accountant to even look at the books or papers" of the Treasury Department. This statement is not correct, except in its allegation that the accountant was not permitted to make the examination which the resolution of the House directed the committee to make. When this committee first called at the State Treasury Mr. Mackey was absent, but his chief clerk, Major Hart, informed the committee that Mr. Mackey had instructed him to give them every facility to make a full examination of the books and accounts of the office, and that he tendered them the use of his rooms and the assistance of his clerks for this purpose. At that time, indeed, some examination was made by the committee, beginning with the books and accounts of William V. McGrath, and following down to those of the present Treasurer, in accordance with the terms of the resolution which authorized, and which resulted in the appointment of the committee. Subsequently, however, when a sub-committee appeared at the Treasury with an accountant, whom they desired to examine the accounts, &c., instead of your committee, permission for this accountant to interfere with the affairs of the office was refused on the ground that there is no authority of law for such examination by a private citizen, even grating the power of the committee to make it. At the same time, it was expressly stated that any member of the committee should have that privilege. Certainly, there is no authority of law for the appointment of such an inquisitor, and without such authority his examination, not being under any oath or obligation of office, would have been fruitless and unsatisfactory. Besides, the eleventh section of article three of the present Constitution forbids compensation to any such appointee, for it expressly prohibits the passage of any bill "providing for the payment of any claims against the Commonwealth *without previous authority of law.*" No officer of the State should permit the employment of any person about his premises when such employment may be made the basis of a fraudulent claim against the State. We are not, at this time, disposed to argue the question as to the power of this committee, appointed as it was by the House without the concurrence of the Senate or approved by the Governor. That subject was considered at the time of the appointment, and the power of the House to make it was questioned at that time by the minority of the House, whose views upon that subject will be found in the report of the minority of the Judiciary General Committee, to which it was referred for examination.

The majority report shows distinctly that the authority of the committee to compel witnesses to give evidence was openly disregarded, and the only substantial result of this examination comes in the shape of a large bill of expenses which might well have been avoided, even if they can be legally paid. That members, officers and others should not be required to incur expenses the payment of which the Constitution prohibits, is not disputed; but all experience in such examination shows the wisdom of our form of government, which guarantees the citizen freedom from all interference with natural rights, save such as is expressly authorized and regulated by the force and forms of law. In this connection we have a practical suggestion in relation to legislative investigations and inquiries. A law should be passed providing how such committees shall be appointed, defining and limiting their powers, and prescribing how and what expenses may be incurred by them. All inquiries into public affairs should be conducted as not to impair the private rights, especially those guaranteed by the organic law of the State. There is now no law defining the limit to which such investigations may be carried or beyond which they shall not go. Whatever authority committees possess, if any, is by implication, and is liable either to be successfully disputed or unwisely or oppressively used, for it lies in the will of the committee, in the first instance, and may be improperly used for partisan purposes instead of being properly directed for the public welfare or carefully exercised in respects to private rights. All authority, in a limited republic should be defined with certainty that its exercise may be invoked with effect for the public good, and restrained within its proper limits for security of private rights. The majority animadvert severely upon the action of the Sinking Fund Commissioners in relation to the credit of $2,867,817 32 on the sinking funder ledger, which was made to enable the State Treasurer to carry out the provisions of the act of May 9, 1874.

It is not denied that the act of eighteen hundred and seventy authorized this action, nor is it claimed that there was any loss to the State on account of it. It is charged, however, that the fact of this deficiency was concealed from the public by publishing the apparent balance as if it were actual; and that the payment of this sum out of the Treasury, although it was paid out to meet appropriations made to provide for the expenses of the government, was in violation of that provision of the Constitution which prohibits the use of the sinking fund "otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt." It is well known that the Constitution requires the General Assembly to "maintain the sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest on the public debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars." The majority of your committee in their July report, speaking of this deficiency, say: "The first use of any part of the sinking fund revenues for other purposes than the payment of the public debt appears to have been made about eighteen hundred and sixty-six." From the last annual message of the Governor we extract the following:

Public debt December 1, 1864	$39,379,603 94
Public debt December 1, 1875	23,233,137 74
Total reduction in eleven years	$16,146,466 20
Average annual reduction	1,467,859 56

Thus it will be seen that during all these years, in which it is alleged that the sinking fund has been impaired, besides the interest (which has averaged more than a million and a half dollars each year) *there has been paid on the debt nearly six times the amount required to be paid by the Constitution.* These facts should justify the action of the Sinking Fund Commissioners referred to, especially as it was authorized by express authority of law, permitting a transfer from the sinking fund when "required for the ordinary and current expenses of the government." To that fund certain revenues are expressly assigned by the Constitution; beyond such assignment there is room for legislative discretion, if exercised in such a manner as to secure the annual reduction of debt expressly required. There was no evidence, nor is there any pretense that a single dollar has been paid from the Treasury without authority of law. The expenses of the late war and the payment of about half a million dollars annually since its close to educate the children of those who lost their lives in it; the appropriation of largely increased sums for common and normal schools and for public charities, have required large sums of money from the Treasury annually, and it is to meet these demands that the Legislature has authorized their payment.

We are unable in face of those facts now a part of our history, well known to all who are at all conversant with the financial policy of the State, to find any fault with the present or former State Treasurer or Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners on account of the payment of these moneys from the Treasury. They were authorized by acts of Assembly, and paid without touching upon the fund required to be maintained for the extinguishment of the public debt.

The majority report also states that no interest has been paid into the Treasury upon the balance in the hands of the Treasurer. It is true that large sums are at times in the custody of the State Treasurer. He is required to give bonds in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars for the safe keeping of the funds; and he and his sureties are liable for any loss which results from his management of the finances. No Government can manage its affairs without loss to some extent, resulting from accumulation of moneys for which it has no present use.

The receipts and expenditures cannot at all times be so evenly balanced as to the time of other receipts or payment as to prevent some accumulation, and at the same time preserve the faith of the State. There was no evidence to satisfy us that any interest has been received for use of the public moneys by any Treasurer whose accounts we were appointed to examine, and in the absence of such evidence we are unwilling to presume its receipt in the face of an act of Assembly which makes it a misdemeanor punishable by fine, imprisonment, and removal from office. Such is the act of March 31st, 1861, and the act of 1874 contains a similar penal provision.

Neither do we agree with the majority that the provisions of the act of 1874 which requires the surplus moneys of the sinking fund to be applied to payment of the debt at the end of each quarter has been disregarded. On the contrary, we believe the provisions of that act have been faithfully carried out, according to their true intent and meaning.

Without more, we may add in conclusion, that whatever examination has been made has but confirmed our opinion, as we think it has that of the people of this Commonwealth at large, that the finances of the State have been wisely and faithfully managed during all the recent period in which it has been so often charged that frauds have been committed in their management. It is to us a source of pride that the credit of the Commonwealth has been so well maintained throughout all these stormy years of partisan clamor and reproach that the holders of bonds are loth to present them for payment even at maturity.

E. W. BAILY,
R. R. CHRISMAN.

The House met in afternoon session at 3 o'clock. The following bills were considered on third reading and passed finally:

Act converting the marine hospital at Erie into a hospital for insane criminals, and making an appropriation of $10,000 to carry out the provisions of the same. An effort was made to transfer the above institution to Tracey University, but the scheme was defeated through the efforts of Messrs. Christy and Reighard.

Act making an appropriation for the current school year.

Supplementary act making the Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, creating him Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs, with power to sign official papers.

General Hartshorne offered resolutions of condolence on the death of the late member, Simon Power Ryan, of Columbia county, and paid a touchingly eloquent and fitting tribute to his many virtues of character.

Messrs. McHenry, Losch, Foster, Butler, Spang, Mitchell and Speaker Patterson also made addresses, after which the House adjourned.

The Senate committee this afternoon, on the bill making an appropriation to Morganza Reform School, struck out the House amendment giving the appointment to the State Board of Public Charities of seven of the twelve managers, and the Senate will insist that the appointment of said managers be made by the Governor. It is feared by the friends of the institution that unless a compromise be made in regard to the appointing power, it will endanger the bill.

The Senate Boom Investigating Committee held a session to-night, and will probably report to-morrow.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, April 25, 1876.

The House Investigating Committee on the Boom bill reported last night, but proceed no action on their statement of facts. Aware that the developments made were telling against the Democratic party, the committee labored earnestly to involve a few Republicans, also, so as to break the force of the blow to their Democratic friends. They charge Embick and Beck, both Democrats, with using corrupt means to secure the passage of the bill; they implicate Skinner, the Democratic Journal Clerk of the House, in being the medium through which Embick offered his bribes; they censure Thornton, Ammerman, Miller, Gentner and Boyer, all Democrats, and Knight, of Bucks, a Republican, for impropriety in representing to other members that money could be made by their votes; and they practically recommend the expulsion of Lynott, a Democrat, and Petroff, a Republican, for corruptly soliciting votes.

The coupling of these two in the only practical action recommended, was intended as a piece of political finesse, to produce the impression that both parties were equally involved in the disgrace; but as long as their admission showed that Embick, Beck, Skinner, Thornton, Gentner, Miller, Ammerman, Lynott and Boyer, all Democrats, were involved in the guilt of corrupt legislative practices, the single Republican instance of Petroff is not, in any sense, an offset, even if he is as guilty as they represent, which he is not.

Petroff is simply a victim to the Democratic necessity of finding some Republican to couple with Lynott. The latter confessed to having taken $300 for his vote; but there was no evidence before the committee to justify the charge that Petroff had corruptly solicited votes. He did nothing of the kind. His agency in the matter was confined to the task of entrapping Skinner and Embick into the overt act of offering money for votes. He heard the reports that were current that parties interested in passing the bill were willing to pay for votes for it, and he asked Skinner if such was the fact. Skinner asked how many votes he could bring, and Petroff said fourteen. Skinner then showed him a check for $7,500, good to pay each member of the fourteen $500, and took Petroff to the bank to get the assurance that the check was good and would be paid on presentation. When the bill came up, each one of the fourteen whose names were furnished by Petroff, voted against the bill, and there is not a particle of evidence to show that he ever solicited any of them to vote otherwise. He had succeeded in securing evidence that the friends of the bill were using money in its favor, and having got that he was content to enroll himself among the enemies of the bill. He neither took nor offered a bribe, and the attempt to class him with Lynott, who *did* take the money, is singularly unjust, even for Democrats.

The whole affair, as spread out in the report of the committee, is disgraceful to the State, and specially so to the party under whose sway these corrupt practices were carried on. No tricks or devices will serve to wash away the stain of these exposures, and the Democrats, no matter how much they may wriggle and squirm, must bear the burden of what has befallen them.

The business of the House is very much behind, and a large part of the legislation there pending must necessarily fail. There is very little, however, of any importance, and there is no cause for tears in the failure of bills which the House may neglect to act on. There are over three hundred bill on the calendar of the House, unacted upon, and it is impossible for it to act upon more than one-third of them, let it do its best. The Senate calendar, on the contrary, could be cleaned up in two days.

One question is now bothering both Houses. The House has already passed bills appropriating money to the amount of a million over the expected revenue of the year. These are for hospitals and all sorts of charitable institutions, and if they all go to the Governor, as now seems probable, he must either veto them or the Treasury will be bankrupted. It is so easy to vote for an appropriation and so hard to vote against it, that the tendency to pass these bills is almost irresistible. Every member seems interested in some one of them, and no one dares to vote no for fear of losing his own bill. The Governor must stop this extravagance, if it is stopped at all; and if both Houses persist in throwing the responsibility on him, why should he be made to bear the brunt? SPECIAL.

Convention of Fire Underwriters.

NEW YORK, April 26.—At the annual Convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters to-day, the principal companies of the United States and Great Britain were represented. The Treasurer's report for the year showed the receipts to be $134,000; expenditures $133,000. President Oakley delivered the annual address. The capital employed the past year was $55,000,000, an increase of $2,000,000 over 1874. The dividends on this capital averaged 13 2 15 per cent. The total amount of premiums received during 1875, by American companies was $50,000,000, and foreign companies $11,000,000, a decrease of 1.07 per cent. compared with 1874. The losses for the year paid were $28,000,000; increase in the amount of risks assumed during 1875 $290,000,000. The loss rate the past year steadily increased. Remunerative rates should be adhered to. The report of the Committee on Incendiarism and Arson was presented. It shows that during the past year at least thirty five per cent. of the number of fires were caused by incendiaries, while full fifty-five per cent. of the property destroyed was lost by the same cause. The report recommends the offering of rewards for the arrest and conviction of incendiaries. The fires for the year were 3,946, and were caused by flue defects, 88; matches, 214; spontaneous, 100; accidental, 577; carelessness, 777; miscellaneous, 343; unknown, 461; incendiary and supposed incendiary, 398; petroleum in all its forms, 308. Defective flues and chimneys cause daily fires.

The report of the Committee on Fire Department, Fire Patrol and Water Supply recommended the establishment of fire patrols in every city, and that they should be partly sustained and supported by the cities where they were located. New York city has not got a sufficient water supply for its protection in case of emergency. Chicago was credited with having the best fire department. A resolution was adopted condemning the law requiring companies to deposit certain sums with the State as security for policy holders. Petroleum as a lubricator was considered dangerous and the cause of many fires. A committee was appointed to define what should be the standard safety flashing point.

William H. Grant, formerly a shyster lawyer, and Francis X. Brosseau, his former partner, were arrested in St. Paul, Minn., on a bench warrant from Judge Cartter's court in Washington, on a charge of criminal complicity with one Lippincott in issuing fraudulent Sioux half breed scrip, whereby the Government was swindled of a large amount and many hundred thousand acres of pine lands were entered fraudulently. Grant and Brosseau will be taken to Washington.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1876.

Exchange Bank Bill.

Senator Frelinghuysen, who has charge of the bill permitting the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh to improve certain property, says that it will not be reached on the calendar for about ten days. The report, however, as is known, is favorable.

New Internal Revenue Districts.

The premonitory symptoms are visible of a lively contest for the location of the office of one of the proposed consolidated internal revenue districts at Sunbury, instead of Williamsport. By this plan Sunbury is abolished.

Abolition of Fast Mail Service.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning completed the Postal bill. Among the most important provisions is the amendment made to-day, limiting the pay for railway service to a speed not to exceed twenty-five miles per hour. The service at a speed of from thirty to thirty-five miles and exceeding thirty-five miles was stricken out. This practically abolishes the fast mail service, which has been so satisfactory.

The Winslow Extradition Case.

Secretary Fish said to-day that he had not yet received a reply to the last note to the British Government. This note contained citations and precedents as far back as the Ashburton treaty. The Secretary stated that it was his impression that the British Cabinet, upon further thought, had decided to reconsider their declination to give up Winslow. The time does not expire until the second of May. At that time the President will transmit all the papers to Congress. It is intimated that if Winslow is not returned within the time fixed, a resolution will be offered abrogating the treaty. In reference to Steinberger, Mr. Fish said that his affairs did not concern this Government, as he had given up his right to protection by accepting office in the Samoan service. The Secretary also stated that Dom Pedro's desire to travel unofficially should be respected.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1876.

Consolidation of Revenue Districts.

Owing to the complications which are likely to grow out of the location of the offices of the collectors of internal revenue in the consolidated districts of Pennsylvania and other States, it has been decided simply to perfect the general features of the plan of consolidation, and leave the designation of the head offices to future consideration and adjustment. This will leave this important matter open to those interested. At present every collector has his friends, who will press him in preference to all others in conflict with his retention. The Department, however, will reserve the right to exercise discretion in the choice of officers. All other things being equal, the one standing best in the office will be retained.

Presidential Speculations.

It is currently said by the friends of Mr. Blaine that the Indianapolis charges were inspired in the interest of Morton. Whether this be true or not, the Blaine men are making a great handle of the story. It is ascertained that several of the friends and supporters of Morton and of Conkling have been in frequent conference during the last day or two, and it is intimated that Morton, if he finds that he cannot reach the Chief Magistrate's seat himself, will withdraw in favor of Conkling. There are some doubts, however, expressed as to whether the cohesive power of Morton's influence will be sufficient to throw this important strength solidly for the Statesman of Utica. There is no question that the inevitable tendency of the more powerful political influences is in the direction of Conkling. The mention of the name of Bristow in connection with the nomination was never more than a sentiment so far as goes the information received here from the political centers and authorities in the different States.

The Connecticut Senatorial Vacancy.

A dispatch received here from Connecticut states that the election of Senator English to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Ferry is not certain, as was anticipated. Representative Barnum has a powerful following, and it is intimated that many Republicans, knowing that they have no chance of electing their candidate, will cast their second or subsequent votes for Barnum. The friends of Governor English are alarmed at this threatened coalition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1876.

ACKERMAN TESTIFIES UNDER PROTEST.

Ex-Attorney General Ackerman to-day asked the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to consider whether they would demand of him an answer to the question propounded yesterday, whether he conferred with the President before paying certain moneys to John I. Davenport. The full committee not being present, a recess was taken till two o'clock.

On reassembling the committee decided to require an answer. Mr. Ackerman then put in a protest on the ground that it was both illegal and prohibited by the statute, that such communications with the Executive should be made public. He then testified to conversations similar to those narrated by ex-Attorney General Williams with the President.

Mr. Ackerman stated that some time in 1871, while the President was at Long Branch and he [Ackerman] was in Washington, he received a letter written by General Porter, in accordance with the direction of the President, stating that a Mr. Davenport was engaged in searching out frauds against naturalization and registration in New York, and suggesting to him [Ackerman] that he could usefully employ a portion of the money given to him by Congress to suppress election frauds in this New York case. Witness was at that time engaged in an investigation of Ku-Klux affairs in the South, and he replied to the President's suggestion that he had already appropriated his money in that direction. He was told, in a subsequent communication from the President, that the funds could be used with as great advantage in New York city as in the South. After a full explanation he authorized the payment to Davenport. These conversations with the President extended through the fall of 1870 and spring of 1871. The frauds in elections were matters of frequent consultation, and witness recommended the employment of special counsel, and among others who were employed in New York cases was Caleb Cushing. He could not state any specific cases in which frauds were committed, but he knew they were general. Mr. Cushing was paid for his services out of what was called the judiciary fund. Witness never thought the President was influenced in his action by any partisan motive. He wanted to prevent frauds, and he did not care what party they affected. He could not recollect that any portion of this money was used to detect frauds in Philadelphia. The latter was a Republican city, and New York was Democratic, but that did not influence the President in his action. The frauds in New York seemed to be systematic; that was the field of Davenport's operations, and the President was of the opinion that if his system could be of advantage there, it would be elsewhere. The President never for a moment thought he was acting in a partisan manner. Adjourned.

BROOKVILLE, PA.

Losses and Insurance on Property Destroyed by the Fire on Tuesday Night.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
BROOKVILLE, PA., April 26, 1876.

A large fire broke out at 9:30 last night, destroying twelve buildings. Among the losses are the following: M. H. Hall, shirt factory, total; Miss L. Gordon, dressmaker, partial; Mrs. McFarland, dressmaker, partial; Mrs. A. F. Henderson, milliner, partial; Mrs. A. E. Snyder, milliner, partial; E. C. Hall, photographer, total; A. B. McLain, merchant, total; C. M. & J. N. Garrison's office, partial; A. Spangenberg, meat market, total; C. W. Stebbens, dentist, partial; J. S. King, dwelling, partial; Edmund English, partial; Keck & Hoops, shoemakers, partial; W. A. Thompson, merchant tailor, partial; M. B. Lowrey, partial; Jos. Henderson's dwelling was torn down to arrest the progress of the fire; R. P. Blood, druggist, partial loss on stock and fixtures; S. J. Martin's building was damaged by fire and water. The heat was so intense that every pane of glass in the Clements House front was broken. The fire was under control at midnight. The losses cannot be estimated to-night. Very little of the property destroyed was insured. The origin of the fire is not known.

BROOKVILLE, PA., April 26.—The losses by the fire last night are: S. J. Martin, loss $1,000, fully insured; R. P. Blood, druggist, loss $2,000, insured; Mrs. A. Anderson, milliner, loss $150, no insurance; Mrs. McFarland, dressmaker, loss $200, no insurance; Paul Darling's office, loss $5, no insurance; Miss L. Gordon, dressmaker, loss $150, no insurance; Mrs. A. E. Snyder, milliner, loss $200, no insurance; E. C. Hall, photographer, loss $1,500, no insurance; T. B. McLain, merchant, loss $6,000, insured for $3,000; C. M. & J. M. Garrison, three buildings and office furniture, loss $1,000, no insurance; H. Spangenburg, meat market, loss $200; no insurance; J. S. King, dwelling, loss $100, no insurance; Bishop Hein, loss on three buildings, $6,000, no insurance; Edward English, loss on furniture, $500, no insurance; W. A. Thompson, merchant tailor, loss $25, no insurance; M. B. Lowrey, dentist, loss on building and contents $250, no insurance; Joseph Anderson, loss on building and furniture $700, no insurance; Coloy & Beck, grocers, loss $25, fully insured; Mrs. R. M. Steck's residence, loss $400, fully insured; Mr. Rodgers, three buildings, loss $5,000, insured for $2,000; Clements House damaged to the extent of $1,000, no insurance; American House, damaged $200, fully insured.

Postmaster Van Tyne, of Sandusky, O., was arrested last night by Deputy Marshal Odell, of Cleveland, on a warrant issued by Commissioner White, of Cleveland, charging Van Tyne with embezzlement and robbing the United States mails while postmaster. The accused will be taken to Cleveland to-day for examination before Commissioner White.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1876.

SENATE.

The bill to abolish the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when a consideration of the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin was resumed, and Mr. JONES, of Nevada, took the floor.

Mr. JONES made a very long argument in favor of double standard gold and silver money, and when about half through his speech, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following are among the bills introduced and referred under call of States:

By Mr. CAMPBELL—To increase the circulation of national bank notes, and to relieve the national banks from tax on circulation; to liquidate the national debt, and to strengthen public credit.

By Mr. O'BRIEN—To reorganize the navy. It provides that there shall be an active list of six rear admirals, eighteen commodores, fifty captains and seventy-five commanders, and that promotions in these grades shall cease until those numbers shall be reached.

By Mr. HAMMOND—To permit national banks to issue circulating notes equal in amount to 100 per cent. of the market value of the bonds deposited by them.

Mr. GIBSON, offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of nine to make an examination into the management of the New Orleans custom house and other Federal offices of that city, with power to sit in New Orleans during the recess.

Mr. HURLBUT objected to a special committee, and suggested that the subject should be referred to a regular committee, and moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. HALE asked Mr. Gibson to let the subject go to one of the regular committees of the House, and to strike out the remarkable clause as to the committee sitting during the recess. If he would do so, the resolution would go without objection.

Mr. GIBSON declined to accede to that suggestion.

Mr. HALE—Then we must have the yeas and nays on the suspension of the rules. A vote was then taken, and the rules were not suspended—yeas 146, nays 77, not two-thirds in the affirmative. The vote was a strict party one.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to take such steps as may tend to obtain the early release of Edward O'M. Condon from his imprisonment in England. Passed.

Mr. SAYLER presentented a petition of the tobacco manufacturers of Cincinnati, O., and Covington, Ky., for a reduction of the tax on tobacco to sixteen cents per pound. Referred.

The House then considered business of the District of Columbia.

Mr. BUCKNER, from the Committee for the District, reported a bill to regulate the assessment and collection of taxes for the support of the government of the District, and proceeded to explain and advocate it. Without action on the bill, Mr. Buckner yielded the floor to Mr. BLAINE, who proceeded to make a personal explanation in regard to newspaper charges connecting him with the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The following is Mr. BLAINE'S speech:

MR. SPEAKER—With leave of the House so kindly granted, I shall proceed to submit certain facts and correct certain errors personal to myself. The dates of the correspondence embraced in my statement will show that it was impossible for me to make it earlier. I shall be as brief as circumstances will permit.

For some months past, a charge against me has been circulating in private, and was recently made public, designing to show that I had in some indirect manner received the large sum of $64,000 from the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1871, for what service or for what purpose has never been stated. The alleged proof of this serious accusation was based, according to the original story, upon the authority of E. H. Rawlins, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Company, who, it is averred, had full knowledge that I got the money, and also upon the authority of Morton, Bliss & Co., bankers of New York, through whom a draft for $64,000 was said to have been negotiated for my benefit, as they confidentially knew. Hearing of this charge some weeks in advance of its publication, I procured the following statements from the two principal witnesses who were quoted as having such definite knowledge against me:

NEW YORK, April 6, 1876.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington:

DEAR SIR—In answer to your inquiry we beg to say that no draft, note or check or other evidence of value has ever passed through our books in which you were known or supposed to have any interest of any kind, direct or indirect.

Very respectfully,
MORTON, BLISS & CO.

Also the following:

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, March 31, 1876.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington:

DEAR SIR—In response to your inquiry, I beg leave to state that I have been Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company since April 8, 1871, and have necessarily known of all disbursements made since that date. During that entire period, and up to the present time, I am sure that no money has been paid in any way to any person by the company by which you were interested in any manner whatever. I make this statement in justice to the company, to you and myself.

Very respectfully,
E. H. RAWLINS.

Some persons, on reading the letter of Morton, Bliss & Co., said that its denial seemed to be confined to any payment that had passed through their books, whereas they might have paid a draft in which I was interested and yet no entery of it made on their books. On this criticism being made to the firm, they at once addressed me the following letter:

NEW YORK, April 13, 1876.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR—It has been suggested to us that our letter of the 6th inst. was not sufficiently inclusive or exclusive. In that letter we stated that no draft, note or check or other evidence of value had ever passed through our books in which you were known or supposed to have any interest, direct or indirect. It may be proper for us to add that nothing has been paid by us in any form or at any time, to any person or any corporation, in which you were known, believed or supposed to have any interest whatever. We remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

[Signed] MORTON, BLISS & CO.

The two witnesses quoted for the original charge having thus effectually disposed of it, the charge itself reappeared in another form, to this effect, viz: that a certain draft was negotiated at the house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in 1871, through Thomas A. Scott, then President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for the sum of $64,000, and that $75,000 of bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company were pledged as collateral; that the Union Pacific Company paid the draft and took up the collateral; that the cash proceeds of it went to me, and that I had furnished or sold or in some way conveyed or transferred to Thomas A. Scott those Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds which had been used as collateral; that the bonds in reality had belonged to me or some friend or constituent of mine, for whom I was acting. I endeavor to state the charge in its boldest form, and in all its phases. I desire here and now to declare that all and every part of this story that connects my name with it is absolutely false, without one particle of foundation in fact, and without a tittle of evidence to substantiate it. I never had any transaction of any kind with Thomas A. Scott concerning bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith road, or the bonds of any other railroad, or any business in any way connected with railroads, directly or indirectly, immediately or remotely. I never had any business transaction whatever with the Union Pacific Railroad Company or any of its officers or agents or representatives, and never in any manner received from that company, directly or indirectly, a single dollar in money or stocks or bonds or any other form of value; and as to the particular transaction referred to, I never so much as heard of it until nearly two years after its alleged occurrence, when it was talked of at the time of the Credit Mobilier investigation in 1873.

But while my denial ought to be conclusive, I should greatly regret to be compelled to leave the matter there. I am, fortunately, able to sustain my own declaration by the most conclusive evidence that the case admits of, or that human testimony can supply. If any person or persons know the truth or falsity of these charges, it must be the officers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. I accordingly addressed a note to the President of that company, a gentleman who has been a director of the company from its organization, I believe, and who has a more thorough acquaintance with its business transactions, probably, than any other man. The correspondence which I here submit will explain itself, and leaves nothing to be said. I will read the letters in their proper order. They need no comment:

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1876.

Sidney Dillon, Esq., President Union Pacific Railroad Company:

DEAR SIR—You have doubtless observed the scandal now in circulation in regard to my having been interested in certain bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith road alleged to have been purchased by your company in 1871. It is due to me, I think, that some statement in regard to that subject should be made by yourself, as the official head of Union Pacific Railroad Company. Very respectfully,

J. G. BLAINE.

OFFICE OF UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
NEW YORK, April 15, 1876.

Hon. James G. Blaine, Washington:

DEAR SIR—I have your favor of the 13th inst., and in reply desire to say that I have this day written Colonel Thomas A. Scott, who was President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company at the time of the transaction referred to, a letter of which I send a copy herewith. On receipt of his reply I will inclose it to you. Very respectfully,

SIDNEY DILLON, President.

OFFICE OF UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
NEW YORK, April 15, 1876.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia, Pa.:

DEAR SIR—The press of the country are making allegations that certain bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company, purchased by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1871, were obtained from Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, or that the avails in some form went to his benefit, and that the knowledge of these facts rests with the officers of the company and with youself. These statements are injurious both to Mr. Blaine and to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. There were never any facts to warrant them, and I think that a statement to the public is due both from you and myself. I desire, as President of the company, to repel any such inference in the most emphatic manner, and would be glad to hear from you on the subject.

Very respectfully,
SIDNEY DILLON, President.

OFFICE OF UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
NEW YORK, April 22, 1876.

Hon. James G. Blaine, Washington:

DEAR SIR—As I advised you some days ago, I wrote Colonel Thomas A. Scott, and beg leave to inclose you his reply. I desire, further, to say that I was a director of the company, and a member of the Executive Committee in 1871, and to add my testimony to that of Colonel Scott's in verification of all that he has stated in the inclosed letter.

Very truly, yours,
SIDNEY DILLON, President.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1876.

Sidney Dillon, Esq., President Union Pacific Railroad Company, New York:

MY DEAR SIR—I have your letter under date of New York, April 15, 1876, stating that the press of the country are making allegations that certain bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, purchased by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1871, were obtained from Hon. J. G. Blaine, of Maine, or that the avails in some form went to his benefit. That there never were any facts to warrant the statements; that it is your desire as President of the company to repel any such inference in the most emphatic manner, and asking me to make a statement in regard to the matter. In reply, I beg leave to say that, much as I dislike the idea of entering into any of the controversies that are before the public in these days of scandal, from which but few men in public life seem to be exempt, I feel it my duty to say that the Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds purchased by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1871, were not purchased or received from Mr. Blaine, directly or indirectly, and that of the money paid by the Union Pacific Railroad Company or of the avails of said bonds not one dollar went to Mr. Blaine, or to any persons for him or for his benefit, in any form. All the statements to the effect that Mr. Blaine ever had any transaction with me, directly or indirectly, involving money or valuables of any kind, are absolutely without foundation in fact. I take pleasure in making this statement to you, and you may use it in any manner you deem best for the interests of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Very truly, yours,

[Signed] THOMAS A. SCOTT.

And this closes the testimony I have wished to offer. Several newspapers, some of them doubtless from friendly motives, have urged that I should ask for a committee to investigate these charges. I might have done that, and awaited the delay and slow progress that inevitably attend all Congressional investigations. Three and a half years ago I moved a committee to investigate the Credit Mobilier charges, and though every particle of proof in complete exculpation of myself was before the committee in thirty-six hours after its first meeting, I was compelled to wait for more than two months, indeed seventy full days, before I got a public report exonerating and vindicating me from the charges. If I had asked for a committee to investigate the pending matter, I should have been compelled to wait its necessarily slow action, with the charges all the while hanging over me uncenied and unanswered, and pending proceedings of an investigation which I had myself asked, propriety would have forbidden my collecting and publishing the decisive proofs which I have now submitted. For these reasons I have deemed that the shortest and most expeditious mode of vindication was the one which I was bound to choose by every consideration of myself personally and of my official relations. I have not omitted the testimony of a material witness to the transaction on which the accusation against me is based, and unless I misapprehend the scope and force of the testimony, it leaves no charge against me. In any and all events, I am ready to submit the whole matter to the candid judgment of the House and country, and if the House thinks the matter should be further inquired into, I beg to express my entire readiness to give all the assistance in my power to make the investigation as thorough, as rigid, and as impartial as possible.

To give a seeming corroboration or foundation to the story which I have disproved, the absurd rumor has lately appeared in certain newspapers that I was the owner of from $150,000 to $250,000 of Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad bonds, which I received without consideration, and that it was from these bonds that Thos. A. Scott received his $700,000. The statement is gratuitously and utterly false. No responsible author appears anywhere for this unfounded story; but in dismissing it, I desire to make the following explicit statement: More than twenty-three years ago, in the closing days of Mr. Filmore's administration, the Government granted to the State of Arkansas some public lands within its own limits, to be applied to the construction of railroads in that State. The Legislature of Arkansas incorporated the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company the same year, and gave to the company a portion of the lands it had received from the General Government to aid in the construction of the road—about 5,000 acres to the mile, I think; but the company were unable to raise any more money for the enterprise, though they made strenuous efforts, and when the war broke out in 1861, eight years after the State had given the lands to the company, not a mile of road was built. Of course nothing was done during the war. After the war, all grants of land previously made in Southern States were renewed in gross in the session of 1865-66. The Little Rock and Fort Smith Company again received a grant from the State, and again tried to raise money to build the road. The years 1865-66-67 passed without their getting a dollar. Finally, towards the close of 1868, a company of Boston gentlemen, representing considerable capital, undertook its construction. In raising the requisite means, they placed the bonds of the company on the New England market in the summer of 1869, offering them on terms which seemed very favorable to the purchaser, and offering them at a time when investments of this kind were fatally popular. In company with hundreds of other people in New England and other parts of the country, I bought some of these bonds—not a very large amount—paying for them at precisely the same rate that others paid, and don't believe that the Little Rock Company, which I know is controlled by highly honorable men, ever parted with a bond to any person except at the regular price fixed for their sale. The enterprise, though apparently very promising, proved unsuccessful, as so many similar projects did about the same time. I lost a considerable sum of money, over $20,000, by my investment, and I presume New England made a net loss of $2,000,000 in completing that road for Arkansas, as she has lost over one hundred millions by similar ventures West and South within the last twelve years. In addition to my investment in the bonds, I united with others in raising some money for the company when it met its first financial troubles. Proceedings are now pending in the United States Circuit Court in Arkansas, to which I am a party of record, for the reimbursement of the money so advanced.

All the bonds which I ever purchased I continued to hold, and when the company was organized in 1874, I exchanged them for stocks and bonds in the new concern, which I still own. My whole connection with the road has been open as the day. If there had been anything to conceal about it, I should never have touched it. Wherever concealment is desirable, avoidance is advisable, and I do not know any better test to apply to the honor and fairness of a business transaction. As to the question of propriety involved in members of Congress holding an investment of this kind, it must be remembered the lands we granted to the State of Arkansas and not to the railroad company, and that the company derived its life, franchise and statute wholly from the State, and to the State the company is amenable and answerable, and not in any sense to Congress. Since I purchased the bonds, one act of Congress has passed in any way touching the subject, and that was merely to rectify a previous mistake in legislation. I take it that when any security, from Government bonds to town scrip, is offered at public sale to any one who can pay for it, every American citizen is free to buy. If you exclude a Representative from the investment on the ground that in some secondary or remote way the legislation of Congress affected or may affect the value of the article, then you exclude every man on this floor not only from holding a Government bond or a share in a national bank, but also from owning a flock of sheep, or a field of hemp, or a tobacco plantation, or a cotton mill, or an iron furnace; for all these interests are vitally affected by the tariff legislation on which we vote at every session, and of which an important measure is even now pending in Committee of the Whole.

In the seven intervening years since the Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds were placed on the market, I know of few investments that have not been more affected by the legislation of Congress. But this case does not require to be shielded by any such comparisons or citations, for I repeat that the Little Rock road derived all it had from the State of Arkansas, and not from Congress. It was in the discretion of Congress to give or withhold from the State, but it was solely in the discretion of the State to give or withhold from the Little Rock Railroad Company. When the Little Rock road fell into the financial troubles of which I have spoken, there were certain interests connected with it that were under peculiarly pressing embarrassments, and that needed relief. There had been at different times very considerable talk about inducing the Atlantic and Pacific road, which, on its Southern branch, was to be a connecting link east and west with the Little Rock and Fort Smith and Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, which would be a connecting line both north and south, a point of junction, to aid the Little Rock and Fort Smith enterprise by taking some of its securities, a practice very common among connecting roads. To both of these roads the completion of the Little Rock road was of very great importance. Accordingly, in the spring of 1871, when only one coupon had been passed by the Little Rock Company on one series of its bonds, and none passed on the other, and when there was a sanguine hope of getting the enterprise on its feet again, the Atlantic and Pacific Company took $100,000 of its bonds and $100,000 of its stock for the gross sum of $79,000, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, if I remember correctly, took half the amount at the same rate. This was done, not for the corporation itself, but for an interest largely engaged in the construction of the road. With the circumstances attending the negotiation with the Atlantic and Pacific road I was entirely familiar, and with several of its officers I have long been well acquainted. I also knew of the negotiations with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, though I never, to my knowledge, saw any of its officers, and never had an interview with any of them on any subject; but in the case of both roads I desire to say that the bonds sold to them did not belong to me, nor did I have one dollar's pecuniary interest in the whole transaction with either company. The infamous insinuation made in certain quarters that I engaged to use my influence in Congress for the Atlantic and Pacific road, and also for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, in consideration of their purchasing these securities, hardly merits notice. The officers and directors of both companies, so far as I have known the one and heard of the others, are high-toned, honorable gentlemen, and they would have justly spurned me from their presence had I been willing to submit an offer so dishonorable and mutually degrading. I had no pecuniary stake in the negotiation, and I should have loved infamy for infamy's sake had I bartered my personal and official honor in the transaction; and I am sure that every man connected with either company would repel the dishonoring suggestion as warmly as I do myself. The whole affair had no more connection with Congressional legislation than any one of ten thousand similar transactions that are constantly occurring in the business world.

Of a like character with the insinuation just answered is that which, in an irresponsible and anonymous way, attempts to connect the ownership of the Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds with the legislation of last winter respecting the State government of Arkansas. There are some accusations which it is difficult to repel with sufficient force, because of their mixture of absurdity, depravity and falsehood. I never heard this stupid slander until within a few days, and I venture to say there is not a responsible man in the country of the slightest sense who can discern the remotest connection between two things that are alleged to have an intimate and infamous relation.

Let me now, Mr. Speaker, briefly summarize what I have presented: First, That the story of my receiving $64,000 or any other sum of money or other thing of value from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, directly or indirectly, or in any form, is absolutely disproved by most conclusive testimony; second, that no bond of mine was ever sold to the Atlantic and Pacific or the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Companies, and that not a single dollar of money from either of these companies ever went to my profit or benefit; third, that instead of receiving bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith road as a gratuity, I never had one except at the regular market price, and that instead of making a large fortune out of that company, I have incurred a severe pecuniary loss from my investment in its securities, which I still retain. And out of such affairs as this grows the popular gossip of large fortunes amassed in Congress. I can hardly expect, Mr. Speaker, that any statement from me will stop the work of those who have so industriously circulated these calumnies for months past. The effort has been energetic and continuous to spread these stories in private circles. Emissaries of slander have visited the editorial rooms of leading Republican papers from Boston to Omaha, and whispered of revelations to come that were too terrible even to be spoken in low tones, and at last the revelations have been made. I am now, Mr. Speaker, in the fourteenth year of a not inactive service in this hall. I have taken and have given blows. I have no doubt said many things in the heat of debate which I would now gladly recall. I have no doubt given votes, which in fuller light, I would gladly change; but I have never done anything in my public career for which I could be put to the faintest blush in any presence, or for which I cannot answer to my constituents, my conscience and the Great Searcher of Hearts.

Mr. Blaine's speech was delivered very impressively from written slips, and was listened to with eager attention by every member and person within the crowded hall. As he concluded, there was a murmer of applause from both sides of the hall, and one of a group of prominent Democratic members having temporary seats near the reporter exclaimed, as he finished his asseveration of innocence, "I believe it, every word of it," to which others replied, "and so do I."

The House then resumed consideration of the District tax bill.

Without action, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1876.

SENATE.

After discussion, the bill appropriating $15,000 to survey the Austin-Topolovampo Pacific route, was indefinitely postponed.

After the morning hour the Senate, by a vote of yeas 4, nays 41, refused to recede from its amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and asked for a committee of conference. The Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Sargent, Frelinghuysen and Withers.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and agreed to the conference asked for by the House. Messrs. Morrill, of Maine; Allison and Davis were appointed members of the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate.

The Chair announced Mr. McMillan as a member of the special committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the late election in Mississippi, in place of Mr. Oglesby, excused.

Mr. THURMAN presented a memorial of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, remonstrating against the reduction of the salaries of officers in the Patent Office or the diversion of any of the revenues thereof to other purposes, and praying that the revenues of said office be expended in its own proper business. Referred.

The Committee on Finance reported back, with amendments, the concurrent resolution to secure uniformity in gold coin, moneys and accounts between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and recommended its adoption.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin, and Mr. JONES, of Nevada, resumed his argument.

At the conclusion of Mr. Jones' speech, Mr. BOGY moved that the bill and pending amendments be printed. So ordered.

Pending discussion, the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HARRIS, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, called up the Illinois contested election case of Lemoyne against Farwell.

Mr. RANDALL raised a question of consideration, so as to give precedent to the Legislative Appropriation bill, and the House decided by 70 yeas to 117 nays, not to proceed with the election case.

The District of Columbia tax bill, as amended by Mr. Neal's substitute providing a tax of one and one-half per cent. on all property, real and personal, was passed.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report in relation to Pacific railroads, proposing a bill to require them to create a sinking fund to pay at maturity the principal and interest of the subsidiary bonds issued to them by the Government. The report embraces a discussion of the legal right of Congress to require this sinking fund, its necessity and justice. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill, resuming it on page 37.

Mr. PIPER moned to amend the item for the San Francisco mint by increasing the appropriation for wages from $225,000 to $270,000.

Mr. RANDALL moved to amend the amendment by providing that the rate of wages paid at the San Francisco mint shall not exceed those paid at the Philadelphia mint by more than twenty-five per cent. Mr. Piper's amendment was rejected and Mr. Randall's agreed to.

An item of $14,000 was inserted to carry on an assay office in the mint building at New Orleans, and one of $5,000 for an assay office at Boise City.

The question of compensation of Territorial judges, fixed in the bill at $2,500, gave rise to discussion, most of the speeches being against the utter inadequacy of that compensation. Mr. CANNON, of Utah, illustrated it by the statement that the Territorial Legislature of Utah made an appropriation to increase the compensation of United States judges who acted there in a dual capacity.

Mr. HOAR expressed his astonishment at Mr. Cannon's statement, and intimated that any Federal judge who received compensation from any outside source deserved impeachment.

The consideration of the bill was interrupted to allow Mr. LORD, Chairman of the impeachment managers, to present the rejoinder to the demurrer filed by W. W. Belknap. The paper was read, and is to the effect that the House of Representatives, in the name of itself and the people of the United States, says that the first replication to the plea of Belknap to the articles of impeachment and the matters therein contained are in matter and form sufficient in law for the House to maintain its articles of impeachment, and that the Senate, as a court of impeachment, has jurisdiction to hear, try and determine the same, and that as Belknap has not answered such articles of impeachment, or in any manner denied the same, the House of Representatives prays judgment thereon according to law.

As to the first and second subdivisions of the rejoinder to the second replication of the House to the plea of defendant, wherein defendant demands trial according to law, the House, in behalf of itself and of all the people of the United States, does like; and as to the third, fourth, fifth and sixth subdivisions of the rejoinder, the House asserts that it ought not to be barred from having and maintaining articles of impeachment against the defendant, because it denies every argument in such rejoinder which denies or traverses the acts or intents charged against the defendant, and it reaffirms this truth of the latter, and therefore the House of Representatives prays judgment according to law.

The paper was approved by the House, and the Clerk was ordered to file it with the Secretary of the Senate.

Consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was then resumed, the question being on an amendment offered by Mr. Hurlbut to increase the compensation of Territorial judges from $2,500 to $3,000. After further discussion a vote was taken by tellers, but as there was no quorum voting, it was agreed that the amendment should be offered in the House and voted on.

Mr. HOAR offered an amendment for bidding Territorial judges to accept any compensation except that provided by Congress.

Mr. STEELE, of Wyoming, opposed the amendment as one which would drive every competent judge in the Territories to resign. The amendment was agreed to.

After disposing of six pages of the bill, progressing as far as the provisions for the War Department, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, called up the Senate bill to facilitate the printing of public documents. Passed.

Mr. SARGENT submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate how many persons are now employed as revenue or internal revenue agents, giving the date of their respective appointments, rate of compensation and expenses paid to each, and also to inform the Senate whether in any cases special rewards have been paid to or received by any of such agents; whether moneys have been disbursed by any such agents; whether any, and if so, which of them have been or are under direction of any person other than the Secretary of the Treasury and not a subordinate of the Treasury Department, and if so, by virtue of what statute or other authority. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature in favor of amending the pension laws in regard to filing claims for pensions. Referred.

Mr. COOPER, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported favorably on the House bill to further provide for building a custom house, postoffice and court house at Memphis. Calendar.

The Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin. Mr. SHERMAN submitted an amendment to the second section so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange subsidiary silver coin of the United States for an equal amount of United States notes, as well as silver dollars authorized to be coined by the bill, such notes to be retired and cancelled and not be again replaced by other notes. Ordered printed.

At the request of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the Silver bill was informally laid aside.

After the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called up the bill to establish an educational fund and apply a portion of the proceeds of public lands to public education, and to provide for the more complete endowment and support of national colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education. He made a speech thereon.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morrill's speech, Mr. MOXEY, of Texas, submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the Educational bill. He explained the substitute, and said it consecrates the net proceeds of sales of public lands to the support of common schools, endowment of colleges, &c. It did not interfere with the pre-emption and homestead laws. It distributes the money raised among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and it does not interfere with the management of schools and colleges, leaving that to the control of the States and Territories. The bill and substitute were laid aside, and the Senate took up the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund. Without action the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER appointed the following conference committees:

Deficiency Bill—Messrs. Wells, Atkins and Hale.

Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill—Messrs. Singleton, Randall and Waldron.

Mr. WHITE had read a newspaper article charging the Clerk and subordinates with lobbying against a reduction in the Legislative Appropriation bill, and he offered a resolution directing inquiry into the truth of the charges. Agreed to.

Mr. WHITE then had read a letter to himself, containing vague charges of poisoning against the Engineer of the House, the writer of which was subsequently appointed Assistant Engineer. Referred.

On motion of Mr. BANNING, the bill for the reduction of the army was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. GIBSON offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to make a thorough investigation into the conduct and management of the custom house and other Government offices at New Orleans, and to suggest necessary changes and reforms, with power to sit in New Orleans, to report at the present session, and that the proceedings of the committee be public. Adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill, commencing with the appropriation for the War Department.

After progressing as far as page 59, leaving only eight pages to be disposed of, the committee rose.

Mr. WELLS, from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill, made a report, recommending that the Senate recede from three of its amendments and that the House concur in three others of its amendments, none of them of any importance. The report was concurred in.

Resolutions offered by Mr. BANNING and Mr. RANDALL, calling for information as to the sale of commissary articles and as to the amount of post funds at the military academy at West Point, were adopted.

The House adjourned.

THE BLAINE STORY AGAIN.

Mr. John S. C. Harrison Unbosoms Himself to an Interviewer—Reiterates the Little Rock Bond Story—Names and Dates Furnished—The Matter Kept Quiet, He Says, in 1872, in Order Not to Defeat Blaine for Congress—This Done at the Instance and Request of E. H. Rollins, One of Blaine's Witnesses.

CINCINNATI, O., April 26.—The *Gazette* to-morrow morning will publish an interview with Mr. John S. C. Harrison, of Indianapolis. Mr. Harrison makes the following statement:

At the September, 1872, meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, at which I was present, the President of the board, Mr. Horace F. Clark, called the attention of the directors to a letter from the President of the Fort Smith and Little Rock Land Grant Railroad, with reference to some bonds of that road held by the Union Pacific Company. Desiring to know something more about these bonds, I made a motion to appoint a committee of three to investigate and report before the adjournment of the board, as to how they came into its possession and all matters connected therewith. Thereupon E. H. Rawlins, the Secretary, took me to one side and told me that I must withdraw that motion, for an investigation of the bond transaction would involve James G. Blaine. He said the fall elections were near at hand, and Blaine was a candidate for re-election to Congress in Maine. An exposure of the transaction just at that time would be sure to defeat him. With that I withdrew the motion. Subsequently I took J. H. Millard, of Omaha, who was and still remains a Government director, to Mr. Rawlins, and in his presence asked Rawlins if I understood him correctly in relation to the bond transaction involving Mr. Blaine. He repeated that I did, and that an investigation would be sure to kill off Mr. Blaine at the approaching election. Afterward, when the Investigating Committee, of which Jeremiah M. Wilson was chairman, was in session and E. H. Rawlins was on the stand, I telegraphed Wilson to ask the witness certain questions in regard to the Fort Smith and Little Rock bonds, but on noticing the daily reports of the committee afterward, I saw that no such questions were asked. On the 3d of February, 1873, I wrote to Wilson, Chairman of the committee, more fully about the matter, detailing the facts that I have just stated, but I did not mention Blaine's name. I stated that the transaction implicated a prominent member of the Republican party. That letter was copied into my regular copy book at Indianapolis, and can be referred to at any time. I never received any answer to the letter to Wilson, but on the 26th of February, just twenty-three days later, Mr. Delano, Secretary of the Interior, wrote a letter to a prominent Republican official, saying it was deemed best on the part of the Government to change the entire Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, and that he therefore proposed to appoint some one from Indiana in the place of J. S. C. Harrison. This proposition of Delano met with such strong opposition that it was abandoned and none of the directors were removed. We were engaged at that time in making an active fight against the Wyoming Coal Company, which was swindling the Union Pacific out of $500,000 or $600,000 a year. If the committee want that letter of Delano's they can find a copy of it in the Interior Department. Bear in mind that this action on my part as Government director, and the correspondence to which I have referred, and the effort on the part of Secretary Delano to have me removed from the Board of Directors occurred in 1872 and early in 1873, just about the time of the re election of President Grant, and when neither Mr. Blaine nor any other man was spoken of in connection with the Presidency in 1876. It is unreasonable, therefore, to suppose that anybody at that stage of the proceedings was interested in defeating Mr. Blaine's Presidential aspirations. This whole Little Rock bond matter would have been investigated by the United States court at the time, but for the killing of the Credit Mobilier suits. I showed Mr. Jenks, the Government special attorney who, with three others, was charged with investigating the affair, this order of the Executive Committee:

NEW YORK, December 16, 1871.

Ordered, That Morton, Bliss & Co. be authorized to draw on the Treasurer of this company for $64,000, payable at forty days from date, and hold as collateral security for the company seventy-five land grant bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company bonds of $1,000 each.

He made a copy of it in my presence, and would have entered suit upon it at once, had not all these Credit Mobilier suits failed in the courts, being ruled out on demurrer. In conclusion, I have to say that I am ready and willing at any time to go before the Judiciary Committee of the House and make oath to the facts in this statement.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Germany.

DELBRUCK'S RETIREMENT NECESSITATES THE ORGANIZATION OF A NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, April 26.—A Berlin correspondent declares that although the semi-official journals represent that President Delbruck retired on account of his health, it is well known in reliable quarters that he resigned because he was unable to give his support to Prince Bismarck's railway scheme, fearing its financial results. His withdrawal will make the organization of a new Imperial Ministry unavoidable.

The Turkish Insurrection.

PIVIA REVICTUALLED BY THE TURKS.

LONDON, April 25.—It is officially reported from most authentic sources that Mukhtar Pasha has revictualled Pivia and returned to Gatschko without encountering the insurgents.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS NOT TO OCCUPY SERVIA.

VIENNA, April 25.—The proposition that Austrian troops should occupy Bosnia is emphatically rejected in Government circles here.

A NEW PLAN—SEPARATION OF TURKEY FROM THE CHRISTIAN PROVINCES—A SOLUTION OF THE CRISES IMPOSSIBLE.

LONDON, April 26.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says he has received the following information from sources worthy of respect: Russia's distrust of armed intervention by Austria having been removed by the influence of Germany and other Powers, a plan is on the point of being adopted, according to which Austria is to occupy Herzegovina, Bosnia and Bukowina and impose a complete separation of Turkey from the Christian provinces, the foregoing together with Montenegro and Servia, becoming independent States interposed between Turkey and the remainder of Europe. The correspondent adds that he has doubts about the above intelligence, although the source is good.

A dispatch to the Russian Telegraphic Agency says the difficulty at present is to obtain an armistice of from four to six weeks, during which Montenegro can revictual Nicsic. The Turkish authorities are communicating with the insurgent chiefs relative to guarantees for reforms without an armistice. A solution of the crisis is impossible.

A GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED.

RAGUSA, April 25.—The insurgent chief Peko Paulovics, with 500 men, occupied Sutterina on Sunday last. Mukhtar Pasha is concentrating Turks at Yatschko, and a great battle is expected by the end of the week.

PEACE OF EUROPE ASSURED.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—The *Gazette* says the fears for the peace of Europe are groundless. The Great Powers are acting in concert. When it was recently ascertained that the Ottoman ministry had decided to invade Montenegro, Russia immediately invited the Powers to furnish their representatives with identical instructions for the purpose of dissuading the Porte from taking the offensive. Germany, Austria, France and Italy have acquiesced, and there is every reason to expect that England, in this most dangerous crisis, will acquiesce. The Sultan has instructed his Foreign Minister emphatically to disavow any aggressive intentions, and to give assurance that the military movements in Albania are only defensive.

HEAVY LOSSES BY MUKHTAR PASHA.

LONDON, April 26.—A Ragusa correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that from the 13th to the 18th inst. Mukhtar Pasha lost 1,800 men in killed, wounded and sick. The insurgent chief Sasica writes that three hundred Turks have been decapitated, and fifty insurgents killed and wounded.

UNSUCCESSFUL SORTIE FROM NICSIC.

RAGUSA, April 26.—The garrison of Nicsic made a sortie of Friday last, to procure provisions from Paesjeka, but were repulsed. It is stated that Nicsic is reduced to extremities, the garrison and inhabitants subsisting on horse flesh.

RENEWAL OF ARMISTICE PROBABLE.

BERLIN, April 26.—News current in diplomatic circles strengthens the chances of a renewed armistice and successful negotiations with the insurgent.

ARMING OF MAHOMETANS.

A Vienna dispatch says the Porte has been diplomatically cautioned against arming the Mohametan population in the insurgent provinces, and avoiding the danger of a wholesale massacre of Christians.

AUSTRIA WILL NOT OCCUPY BOSNIA.

A Vienna dispatch says the Austrian Government officially denies any intention of occupying Bosnia.

France.

AN UNLAWFUL MEETING—THE INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA.

PARIS, April 25.—A meeting in favor of amnesty was held last Friday, M. Harant, President of the Municipal Council, as chairman, at which Dr. Robinet and others made violent speeches, going so far as to justify the commune. On account of the inflammatory and illegal character of the proceeding, the Government has instituted proceedings against the organizers of the meeting. It is also stated that the *Journal les Droits de Homme* will be prosecuted under the press laws for publishing Dr. Robinet's speech.

The announcement of the end of the insurrection in Algeria was premature. The insurgents recently attacked the French camp, but were vigorously repulsed.

FIRE IN ROUEN.

ROUEN, April 25.—The Theater des Arts and adjoining buildings are in flames. Several lives have been lost, and many persons were injured.

RADICAL DEMONSTRATION AT A FUNERAL.

LONDON, April 26.—A Paris dispatch says a great Radical demonstration was made at the funeral of the wife of M. Louis Blanc, which took place yesterday. It is estimated that 200,000 people lined the route of the procession from Rue Rivoli to the cemetery of Pere la Chaise. The masses of spectators cheered for the Republic and for amnesty. MM. Victor Hugo, Raspail and Barodet were present and received ovations. M. Gambetta also attended the funeral, but was not observed by the crowds.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN UNION'S OPERATIC FESTIVAL.

PARIS, April 25.—The grand operatic festival organized by the Franco-American Union to raise funds for the erection of a statue of Liberty in New York harbor, was held to-night. The exterior and stage of the Opera House were decorated with American flags. The audience was a brilliant one, consisting of many distinguished persons and the *elite* of Parisian society. Among those present were Minister Washburne and all the members of his legation, ex-President Thiers, MM. Waddington, Oscar De Lafayette, Rochambeau and De Tocqueville. The American colony was very fully represented. The opera company and orchestra executed several selections. Eight hundred picked singers from various orpheon societies joined in the performance of a cantata entitled "Liberty Enlightening the World," dedicated to the people of the United States, and composed especially for the occasion by Charles Gounod. The work was rendered with great spirit, and received with immense applause. Several patriotic songs were sung. The audience was most enthusiastic. M. Laboulaye delivered an eloquent address. He described the position of France and America in 1776, and reviewed the events leading to the Revolution. He said the proclamation of American Independence, was the introduction of free republican government in the modern world. He pointed out the part taken by the French nobility in the achievement of American liberty and concluded as follows: "The proposed monument symbolizes American freedom, which bears peace and enlightenment everywhere. It will be an eternal monument of the friendship of France and America, ever recalling the United names of Washington and Lafayette and the Union of two peoples who formerly united to found independence and now unite to cement fraternity." The proceedings terminated with the singing of "Hail Columbia."

THE LOSS OF LIFE IN THE ROUEN THEATER.

LONDON, April 26.—So far eight corpses have been removed from the ruin of the Theater des Arts, burned at Rouen last night. About seventy-five persons were in the theater when the fire broke out, but the exact number of victims has not been ascertained.

Denmark.

ELECTIONS FOR THE LOWER HOUSE.

COPENHAGEN, April 26.—The election for the Lower House of Rigsdag resulted in the election of seventy-four opponents of the Government's National Defense bill, an opposition majority of forty-six. The House was recently dissolved because there was a majority of eighteen against the measure. Among its defeated supporters are M. Klein, lately Minister of Justice, and Count Holstein de Holsteinberg, late President of the Council. The leaders of the opposition are all elected, and the country is greatly excited. A fresh dissolution of the Folkething is inevitable.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Horrible Crime Near Forest, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—The *Commercial's* Forest, Ohio, special says: About a week ago John Bannock, a farmer residing five miles from that place, while working in a field with his son, aged fifteen, and daughter aged seven, became enraged at the lad and felled him senseless with a hand-spike, following up his blows until life was extinct, and then buried the body in an adjacent log heap. He threatened to kill his little daughter if she did not preserve silence. He then reported that the boy had absconded. Yesterday the little girl, in answer to a question, said she knew the whereabouts of her brother, but was afraid to tell. After some questioning she told the story of the murder, but could not exactly locate the hiding place of the body. To-day the entire neighborhood began search and discovered the remains, partially decomposed. Bannock attempted to escape, but was arrested and jailed.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Success of Government Troops in Jalisco—Destruction of Railways—Americans Exempted from Payment of Forced Loans.

HAVANA, April 22.—The French steamer has arrived from Mexico with dates to the 13th inst. The revolution in Jalisco has made little progress. The Government troops have been generally successful. Rosendo Marquez has been taken prisoner and was being tried by court martial. The *Pronunciados* occupied the entire State of "Morelos." The revolution in Sonora and Sinaloa continued. In the interior States the revolutionary movements were of no consequence. General Escobedo was raising troops in San Luis Potosi. He was pressing men into the service, which caused much ill feeling. The seat of war was in the States of Oaxaca and Puebla. Generals Alatorre and Corella had retired to Tehuacan. General Alatorre was unsuccessful in his efforts to take the City of Oaxaca, having met with a reverse. He abandoned his wounded on his retreat. It was supposed he was awaiting reinforcements. It was rumored he had tendered his resignation. General Lobeza, at the head of 1,500 troops, had occupied Chalchicomula, in the State of Puebla, the rebels flying. The revolutionists had occupied Jalapa. The rebels had again cut the railway between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, and trains were only running to Puebla. General Figueroa, at the head of a body of revolutionists, had destroyed the railway at Orizaba and Paso del Macho, demanding $35,000 from the Directors. The State of Chiapas was in a state of siege.

GALVESTON, April 22.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Brownsville says the following official dispatch has just been received from Laredo:

FORT MCINTOSH, April 22, 1876.

Quintana resumed his position at New Laredo this morning with about sixty men, well armed and mounted. The following letter has been sent to American merchants, including those who have taken refuge on this side of the river: By order of the military commander of this place, you are ordered to appear before said military commander immediately, failing in which, military action will be taken. Independence and liberty!

JUAN RODERIGUEZ.

Dated Municipal Headquarters, New Laredo, Mexico, April 22, 1876.

On the above being made known to General Labarra, he sent the following telegram:

To Col. Quintana, New Laredo, Mexico:

On your own responsibility I order you not to force American citizens, or other foreigners, to pay prestimo, or any forced orders, for money. On you depends all that may happen in this military district.

LABARRA.

FRAUDS IN THE U. S. TREASURY.

Statement from Another of General Spinner's Old Clerks—False Certificates of the Destruction of Currency Filed.

ALBANY, April 24.—The substance of an interview with M. Richardson, of this city, referred to in Heinder's statement alleging frauds in the United States Treasury Department, will appear in the *Argus* to-morrow. The *Argus* says: Mr. Richardson was a clerk in Treasurer Spinner's bureau, entering upon his duties in the year 1864. It was his duty to keep the books of the department for the cancellation of moneys or representatives of moneys, and he was one of the committee through whose hands such moneys passed. Frank Jones was chief of his division. Bonds and all forms of currency passed through the hands of this committee, amounting to many millions of dollars. Richardson says that in 1865 a package amounting to $10,500 was missing and was never discovered. A certificate stating the fact that the money had been lost was filed. This certificate also stated that the money had been cancelled, which Richardson says was not the case. As it was Richardson's duty to make out this certificate, his suspicions were naturally excited by the finding of a false certificate. That the $10,500 was stolen, is evident from the fact, as stated by him, that before he left Washington in 1869, about $5,000 of the series had been redeemed. Some time after this a package of $70,000 was diverted from the usual course of destruction by the Chief of the Division. A small portion of it was cut up into strips for binding other packages of currency. Mr. Richardson was requested by the Chief of his Division to make out a certificate that the entire amount had been destroyed. He peremptorily declined. When Jones saw that he had made a mistake in his man, he called him out into the hall and said, "Richardson, say nothing about this, for if you do you will raise hell with me." Richardson was surprised shortly after to learn that Jones had filed a certificate with Treasurer Spinner stating that the $70,000 had been destroyed. Richardson further ascertained that certificates of destruction of currency, instead of being preserved, were destroyed from time to time, and thus removed all opportunity to detect fraud. Richardson attempted to secure an inquiry, but his efforts failed.

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

BOSTON, April 26.—The Republican State Convention met in Tremont Temple to-day. Alanson W. Beard, of Boston, was chosen Temporary Chairman. John E. Sanford was made Permanent Chairman.

Resolutions approving the energy and courage of Bristow, and associating the name of Blaine with the office of President were tabled. A resolution was unanimously adopted that the delegates to the National Convention be unpledged, but requiring them to work and vote for candidates whose characters give unquestionable assurance that they will be faithful and zealous to maintain the equal rights of all, to bring about a resumption of specie payments at a date not later than that already fixed by law, and to effect a thorough and radical reform of the civil service, to the end that the administration of public affairs may be characterized by efficiency, economy and purity.

The following delegates at large were elected: R. H. Dana, Jr., J. M. Forbes, E. R. Hoar, Paul A. Chadbourne. The delegates were authorized to fill vacancies, thus doing away with the necessity of balloting for alternates. Adjourned.

The friends of Bristow consider that they have secured a majority of the delegates. Of the four elected to-day, it is stated that Dana and President Chadbourne are outspoken in his favor, and that Forbes, although mentioned on the unpledged ticket, may be considered a Bristow man. Hoar is unwilling to pledge himself, but is understood to favor Blaine for first choice.

New York.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

UTICA, April 26.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day, with Senator John C. Jacobs, Temporary Chairman. After a speech by the Temporary Chairman, and other preliminary business, the convention took a recess until four o'clock.

The convention took a recess until 7 P. M., the Committee on Credentials not being ready to report.

The convention reassembled at 7:45, but took another recess until nine P. M.

The convention reassembled at 9:45. The Committee on Credentials was unable to agree upon a report in regard to the New York city delegates, and, after considerable opposition to a motion for adjournment, it was finally decided by a small majority to adjourn until 9 A. M. to-morrow.

The Committee on Contested Seats has decided to admit the entire Tammany delegation.

Thanks "From the Depths of the Heart."

WELLINGTON, Lorain County, O.,
August 24, 1874.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your medicines, Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, have proved of the greatest service to me. Six months ago no one thought I could possibly live long. I had a complication of diseases—scrofula, manifesting itself in eruptions and great blotches on my head that made such sores that I could not have my hair combed without causing me much suffering; also, causing swollen glands, tonsils enlarged, enlarged or "thick neck," and large and numerous boils. I also suffered from a terrible Chronic Catarrh, and in fact I was so diseased that life was a burden to me. I had tried many doctors with no benefit. I finally procured one-half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and one dozen Sage's Catarrh Remedy and commenced their use. At first I was badly discouraged, but after taking four bottles of the Discovery I began to improve, and when I had taken the remaining I was *well*. In addition to the use of Discovery I applied a solution of Iodine to the Goitre or thick neck, as you advise in pamphlet wrapping, and it entirely disappeared. Your Discovery is certainly the most wonderful blood medicine ever invented. I thank God and you, from the depths of my heart, for the great good it has done me.

Very gratefully,
MRS. L. CHAFFEE.

Most medicines which are advertised as blood purifiers and liver medicines contain either mercury in some form, or potassium and iodine variously combined. All of these agents have strong tendency to break down the blood corpuscles and debilitate and otherwise permanently injure the human system, and should therefore be discarded. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, on the other hand, being composed of the fluid extracts of native plants, barks and roots, will in no case produce injury, its effects being strengthening and curative only. Sarsaparilla, which used to enjoy quite a reputation as a blood purifier, is a remedy of thirty years ago, and may well give place as it is doing, to the more positive and valuable vegetable alteratives which later medical investigation and discovery has brought to light. In scrofula or King's evil, white swellings, ulcers, erysipelas, swelled neck, goitre, scrofulous inflammations, indolent inflammation, mercurial affections, old sores, eruptions of the skin and sore eyes, as in all other blood diseases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has shown its great remedial powers, curing the most obstinate and intractable cases. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

TThs&*

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 26, 1876.

The money market to-day was moderately active and steady. Borrowers of undoubted standing had no difficulty in obtaining all the funds they wanted, but the banks were not active seekers after paper and were not disposed to accept any but the best bills. Exchange ruled steady at about par. In local securities there was nothing of particular importance. There seems to be rather more inquiry for first-class local investment stocks, and at current prices the shares of the leading banks and financial institutions meet with ready sale. We notice recent sales at auction of Exchange National Bank shares at $62 per share, or 24 per cent. premium; Bank of Pittsburgh shares at $61 per share, or 22 per cent. premium. From Philadelphia we learn of recent sales of Pittsburgh city sevens at 106; Allegheny Valley Railroad seven-thirties at 101¾; do sevens, Eastern extension, 97; do income bonds 52. There was a rather stronger feeling in railroad shares yesterday, Pennsylvania Railroad stock advancing ⅜, and Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo ½ per cent. Steubenville and Indiana Railroad shares sold at auction in Philadelphia yesterday at $20 per share. A Washington dispatch says that the Secretary of the Treasury has directed the payment of the May interest on Government bonds, amounting to over $10,000,000, to be commenced to-morrow without rebate.

—The scarcity of fractional currency previously alluded to continues, and in New York ½ per cent. premium is bid for it. Thus far, the disbursements of silver coin have done nothing to relieve the pressure on account of the rules under which it is paid out. It is thought that in many localities the coin paid out is being hoarded, though this cannot be expected to be the case long. If, as is undoubtedly the case, a larger amount of small tokens are required for the operations of business, we can see no reason why the Treasury should not pay out either subsidiary silver or fractional currency to as great an extent as the commercial demand calls for. On this point the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

The only way in which this condition of affairs can be remedied is by a more liberal distribution of the coin. The Treasury has about $16,000,000 in the vaults of the various sub-Treasuries, and there is no reason why, at this great money and commercial center, the regulations should not be such as to authorize the exchange of almost an unlimited amount.

The circular order of the Secretary of the Treasury directed parties desiring more than $100 to send to Washington for it. In obedience to this requirement a firm here sent to the National Capital for a certain sum, and after waiting an unreasonable time received, instead of a silver draft for the whole amount, silver coin for about five-sixths of the sum and legal tender notes for the balance, and moreover the coin was sent by express at a charge of one-quarter of one per cent. If the mints could not supply the demand there would be some excuse for this tardy process, but there is an accumulation sufficient for a long time, and there appears to be no reason why the public should be compelled to suffer inconvenience and submit to pecuniary loss merely in order that "red tape" may rule.

—The Chicago Clearing House has finally adopted measures by which much of the evil resulting from unsound banking will be guarded against in the case of its members. We have already alluded to its action by which it obtains the benefit of the examinations made under the national banking law. In order to secure a similar safeguard in the case of non-national banks it recently adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clearing House committee be, and are hereby authorized to appoint one or more of their number to make examinations, when, in their opinion, advisable, of any bank, banker or banking association a member of this Clearing House. Such examination shall include all the affairs of the bank or banker examined, the result of which shall be reported to said committee.

—Yesterday's Chicago *Times* gives the following very encouraging view of the business situation in that city:

Business opened in a reasonably active manner at a majority of the prominent banks on yesterday. As during the past week, the number of callers was quite large, the demand for accommodations exhibited a small increase, and the general situation was rather satisfactory. Though the supply of choice or acceptable commercial paper offered for discount was smaller than the banks would like to witness, the inquiry from borrowers of all classes was much larger than on the opening days of the month, and the activity enjoyed was sufficient to show plainly that business is now better than for some time past. The anticipated opening of lake navigation, coupled with the continued fine weather for the mercantile trade, has doubtless stimulated the movement in all branches of the general market. Having worked out of the rut they have so long occupied, trade and money matters present a comparatively encouraging appearance, and both merchants and bankers look for a period of activity. Money, however, continues abundant, and at the regular banks time loans are quoted at eight per cent.

—We find in our exchanges the following report of a decision of some interest recently made by Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, at Des Moines, Iowa. The leading points of the case are as follows:

In the year 1870, Clark county, Iowa, issued certain bonds to aid the old Mississippi and Missouri road, the same road that caused the collapse of the banker, William Allen, when he was called on to pay the half million of trust funds held by him. These bonds aggregated $200,000. Default was made in the payment of the bonds, and the holders brought suit against the county for interest due thereon, and judgment for $8,000 was rendered against the county. The county refused to pay, and the plaintiffs applied to the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Dillon for a writ of mandamus to compel payment.

The county set forth, in their return to the writ, that under the condition of the bonds, the county was limited to a levy of 1-20th of 1 per cent. on the property of the county for the purpose of paying interest on these bonds; and that this levy would pay but 1-10th of the interest. The question came up before Judge Dillon as to whether the judgment for interest due was payable out of the general fund of the county, or out of the special and inadequate levy. The Court held that it must be paid, according to the terms of the bond, from the special levy. The plaintiffs will appeal to the Supreme Court at Washington. Several other counties have had experience in the same line, and although they went through all the courts, they were finally compelled to pay them, and this case is not likely to prove an exception.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

April 26, 1876.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M
Gold	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	122½	122½	....	....	122⅝
5-20's, 1865	118	118	....	....	118
5-20's, 1865, new	119	119	....	....	119
5-20's, 1867, registered	121⅜	121¼	....	....	121¼
5-20's, 1867	121⅜	121¼	....	....	121¼
5-20's, 1868, registered	122½	122½	....	....	122½
5-20's, 1868	122½	122½	....	....	122½
10-40's	117⅞	117⅞	....	....	117⅞
10-40's, coupons	118¾	118¾	....	....	118¾
Currency 6's	126½	126½	....	....	126½
New 5 per cents	117½	117½	....	....	117½
Western Union Tel.	66¼	65½	65⅝	65¾	65⅝
Quicksilver	....	....	....	15½	....
Pacific Mail	21½	20⅞	21	21	21¼
Panama	....	130	....	127½	....
Adams Express	108	....	....	108	....
Wells-Fargo Express	87	....	....	86¼	....
American Express	61	....	....	61½	....
United States Expr's	67¾	68¼	....	67¾	....
New York Central	112½	112½	....	112	112
Erie	16	....	15⅞	....	....
Michigan Central	52¼	52	52½	52¼	....
Michigan Southern	56¼	55½	55⅝	55⅝	55¾
Illinois Central	99	....	....	98½	....
Cleveland & Pitts	94¼	....	....	93½	....
Chicago & Northwest	39⅞	39¼	39¼	39¼	....
Rock Island	....	103¾	103⅞	103	....
St. Paul common	38¼	....	....	....	38⅜
Do. preferred	63½	63½	63½	63⅛	63⅜
Wabash common	2⅞	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	101⅜	....	....	101⅜	....
Ohio & Mississippi	16⅜	16	16	16	16¼
Union Pacific	64	....	....	....	64
Harlem	137	....	....	138½	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	....	....	15½	....
Iron Mountain	21	....	....	21	....
C., C. & I. C.	4⅝	....	....	4⅝	....
South Carolinas, Ap'l	....	34	....	....	....
South Carolinas, July	....	34	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	105½	....	....	104⅞

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central.	55	55⅛	....
Reading	44¼	44⅜	....
United Co's of N J	....	137	....
Oil Creek	12¼	12½	....
Lehigh Valley	58¾	59	....
Allegheny Valley	....	....	101⅜
Central Transportation	....	....	47⅛
Union Pacific bonds	....	17	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Money closed easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $332,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $15,000. Clearings $28,000,000. Sterling steady at 487@489½.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 112⅝, with sales in the interim at 112½. Carrying rates 1 per cent. Borrowing rates flat and 1@2 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds steady. State securities dull. Stocks dull and lower. Fluctuations confined within narrow limits and the market is devoid of interest. Transactions 103,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Pacific Mail, 27,000 Western Union, 29,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 5,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	65⅝	N. J. Central	97
Quicksilver	16	Rock Island	103⅝
Do. preferred	22	St. Paul	38⅜
Pacific Mail	21	Do. preferred	63¾
Mariposa	7	Toledo & Wabash	2¾
Do. preferred	7⅝	Do. preferred	3
Adams Express	108	Ft. Wayne	101¾
Wells-Fargo Ex.	86½	Terre Haute	3¾
American Ex	61	Do. preferred	15
U. S. Express	68½	Chicago & Alton	98½
New York Central	112	Do. preferred	102
Erie	15¼	Ohio & Mississippi	16¼
Do. preferred	26	Delaware & Lack.	117¼
Harlem	138	Atlantic & P. Tel.	18
Do. preferred	133	Missouri Pacific	14
Mich. Central	52	Atlantic & P. pref	2¼
Panama	127	Indiana Central	4⅝
Lake Shore	55½	Hannibal & St. Joe	17
Illinois Central	97	Union Pacific stck	63½
Cleveland & Pitts.	94	Central Pac. bonds	106½
Northwestern	39¼	Union Pac. bonds	104⅜
Do. preferred	58½	Do land grants	102
C. C. C. & I.	50	Do sink. fund	91½

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122⅝	New 5's	117⅞
5-20's, 1865	118	10-40's, registered	117⅞
5-20's, 1865, new	119	10-40's, coupons	118¾
5-20's, 1867	121¼	Currency 6's	126½
5-20's, 1868	122		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	104⅞	Tennessee, old	42⅞
Virginia, new	33	Tennessee, new	40⅞
Virginia, old	33		

LONDON, April 26, 5 P. M.—Consols 94 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's, '65, 105⅜; do '67, 109⅝; 10-40's, 107¼; new 5's, 106¼. Railroad securities—New York Central 101; Erie 14¼; do preferred 23.

PARIS, April 26.—Rentes 106 francs 12½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 26.—United States bonds—New 5's 102¾.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—Gold 113¼. Sight ½ per cent. premium. Sterling—Bank 550.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1876.

The general features of trade to-day were not materially different from those of the previous days of the week, with the exception of a rather brisker feeling and an increased volume of transactions. All departments of business seemed to be doing a fairly good business, with no especial rush in any particular branches. The alterations in values were rather few. In grain there was a weaker feeling in shelled corn, while oats were quiet and firm. Produce was about *in statu quo*, with an increased activity in cheese and a fair average business in other leading staples. Provisions were unchanged, though easy, and a rather more quiet feeling than has been the case for the past few weeks. Business in groceries was active, at steady prices generally, but a rather easier feeling in coffees. Dry goods were quite brisk as regards volume of business, but with a continuation of the downward movement in jobbing values. In general merchandise the feeling was fairly active and steady.

No new features were developed in the market for general hardware, and, under a steady though not very active demand, prices were without change. In this connection the New York *Daily Bulletin* says of the market in that city:

The general demand for domestic hardware does not improve, and we have to note a continuation of the old dull, stupid condition of affairs. Now and then a dealer can be found who has done a fair week's work, but it is the exception, not the rule, and only a temporary run of luck. Interior accounts represent stock as still small, but buyers in a remarkably cautious and indifferent mood, with no disposition to replenish shelves until compelled to by the most urgent necessity.

The condition of the general market for alcohol and highwines is set forth very succinctly in the following extract which we take from the Chicago *Times*:

The trade are not disposed to lay in any more stock than their absolute necessities require until congress takes some action upon the bills now before them. There seems to be a very settled determination among distillers and dealers to demand a reduction of the tax to 50c ⅌ gallon. Until Congress settles this matter definitely the trade will buy sparingly. The daily production of spirits from grain, on the 1st inst., was 229,681 gallons; giving a daily revenue of $206,712. The daily production of the following States was as follows:

	Gallons.	Revenue.
Illinois	66,917	$60,225
Kentucky	45,816	41,234
New York	9,331	8,397
Ohio	50,269	45,242
Indiana	19,985	17,986
Wisconsin	8,645	7,780

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,663	Cheese, bxs	121
Corn, bus	400	Butter, pkgs	70
Wheat, bus	720	Bacon, tcs	51
Oats, bus	1,793	Hay, bales	330
Potatoes, bus	2,152		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	11,752	9,549	21,301
Apples, bbls	2,103	888	2,991
Cheese, bxs	489	635	1,124
Corn, bus	10,330	14,898	25,228
Wheat, bus	4,320	8,865	13,185
Barley, bus	3,220	2,825	6,045
Rye, bus	3,213	857	4,080
Oats, bus	11,956	23,921	35,877
Butter, pkgs	363	597	960
Bacon, pcs	7,126	2,681	9,807
Bacon, tcs	449	650	1,099
Potatoes, bus	18,463	15,428	33,891
Hay, bales	2,210	2,800	5,010

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a fair business in grain circles to-day, the leading features of the market being the weakness in corn and the strength of oats. Wheat was steady with liberal receipts principally consigned directly to millers. We note a sale of 1 car choice Michigan white winter at $1 45@1 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 34@1 36; Northwestern red $1 38@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 15@1 22; rejected do 90c@$1 10, as to quality; No. 2 Chicago spring wheat rules at $1 15@1 20; No. 1 do $1 25@1 30. Corn was easy with an increased supply, although it did not require very heavy receipts to weaken the market. We note a sale of 1 car Indiana shelled in elevator at 62c. We quote shelled at 61@62c for yellow; 60@61c for high-mixed; 59@60c for low-mixed. We quote ear at 57@58c for prime yellow; 54@56c for mixed. Oats were firm under a short supply of bulk oats, and the business is principally of small lots in sacks. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 39@41c; prime white 43@43½c. Barley was easy, with a moderate demand. Canada is held at $1 10@1 20 ⅌ bushel; choice spring at $1 00@1 10; common to prime 75@90c. Rye is quiet and easy at 80@82c ⅌ bushel. Jobbing sales of grain rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The jobbing trade in the leading brands of family flour is very active and there has been a liberal volume of round lot transactions at generally firm prices with an exception in the case of spring wheat flours, which are weak in sympathy with the decline in wheat at Chicago. The receipts are a little decreased, being 9,547 barrels for the past week. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ⅌ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ⅌ bbl. The jobbing rates of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 75@7 00; cornmeal 75c ⅌ bushel; oatmeal $5 75 ⅌ bbl; kegs $3 00. Rye flour $5 00 ⅌ bbl.

HAY—The receipts have been quite large for the past week, aggregating 2,800 bales. The increase in supply makes the market rather dull and draggy and while values are nominally retained, business is chiefly at the inside prices. We note a sale of one car timothy at $20 00. We quote prime No. 1 timothy $20 00@21 00 ⅌ ton; No. 2, $18 00@19 00; upland prairie $13 00@16 00.

MILL FEED—The market is steady. We quote bran firm at $15 00@15 50 ⅌ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $18 00@19 00; middlings $23 00@25 00; chopped feed $22 00@24 00. Oil meal is jobbing at $2 15@2 25 per cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The receipts for the week ending to-day were 888 barrels, which amount was ample for the requirements of the market. The season for trade in last fall's crop of apples is about over, and quotations are to a certain extent nominal. Prices to-day were easy as previously quoted, at $5 25@5 75 ⅌ barrel for choice: prime $4 50@5 00 ⅌ barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is quiet and rather sluggish; jobbing quotations are at 60@65c ⅌ gallon for prime.

BEANS—The demand is increasing and the market is firm without, however, any quotable advance in prices. Holders do not seem very anxious to put values up, as there is an ample stock, and they would rather close out stocks than carry any over the summer. We quote prime white navy from first hands at $1 10@1 15 ⅌ bushel; in jobbing way $1 15@1 20.

BEESWAX—There is a moderate supply and the market is firm at 30c in round lots; 33@35c in a jobbing way.

BUTTER—The market was held about steady to-day, the demand for choice qualities being moderately fair at quotations, while low grades were dull and drooping. The general tone of the market is rather easy. Receipts by rail for the week ending to-day, were 597 packages. The New York market for Western butter is reported dull and slow. We quote as follows: Choice roll in cheese boxes 26@28c; prime to good tubs 22@25c; fair 19@21c; common 15@17c.

CIDER—There is a steady trade. We quote at $5 00@6 00 ⅌ barrel for hard; sweet drinking $8 00@12 00 ⅌ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—There is a firm market with a moderate supply. Prices are steady at $15 00@16 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition; $5 00 ⅌ crate.

CHEESE—Moves more freely. There was considerable business in new Ohio factory to-day at prices ranging from 11@13c according to quality. There are very few old Ohio factory of prime quality left in the market but what there are still rule firm at former quotations. The New York market for cheese is pretty badly demoralized and values there rule very low. We quote New York Goshen at 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory old 13½@14c; new Ohio factory 11@13c, as to quality.

DRIED FRUITS—Trade is fairly active with a steady demand and values but little changed. We quote common to choice apples at 9@10c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 11@12c; peeled 18@20c; evaporated peaches 23@30c. Blackberries 12@13c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c per ℔.

EGGS—The supply is large and the market is dull and drooping. Some of the Liberty street houses quote at 15@16c but the more general market range is at 14@15c ⅌ dozen for strictly fresh.

HOMINY—The supply is liberal with a fair demand. We quote at $3 90@4 00 ⅌ barrel in a jobbing way; $3 75@3 80 in round lots.

HONEY—New domestic honey is easier at 20@25c ⅌ ℔. California is quoted at 45c ⅌ ℔.

MAPLE SYRUP—Receipts are moderate and the market is easy; quoted at $1 05@1 10 ⅌ gallon jug; 95c@1 05 in barrels and kegs. Maple sugar is dull at 9@11c ⅌ ℔.

ONIONS—The market is dull and depressed. We quote at $1 25@1 50 ⅌ barrel.

POULTRY—There is a steady market at unchanged quotations. We quote live chickens by the coop 65@70c per pair.

POTATOES—Continue to come forward in pretty large volume, although the accumulation has not been so rapid for the past few days, and the market has been able to maintain its former position. The receipts for the week ending to-day were 15,478 bushels, a slight decrease from the preceding week. We quote round lots on track at 30@33c ⅌ bushel for prime peachblows; 27@29c for Peerless. Sales from store are steady at 35@40c for peachblows; 33@35c for Peerless. Jersey sweets rule at $3 50@4 00, with a good demand for prime sound.

SEEDS—The seeding season being nearly over, the market is more quiet than at our last report. We quote cloverseed at $10 25@10 50 in a jobbing way. Timothy seed is easy at $2 60@2 70 ⅌ bushel; flaxseed $1 45 in round lots; $1 50@1 60 in a small way: onion sets very dull and depressed at $1 75@2 25 ⅌ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is an active demand. We quote country stock 15@20c ⅌ gallon; best city make at 15c ⅌ gallon.

Provisions.

There was a moderate consumptive demand for the leading staples of hog products, with an easy feeling in values but no quotable change. There has been a fair volume of receipts during the week ending to-day, aggregating 2,680 pieces and 65 tierces.

BACON—There was an easy feeling, as follows: Shoulders 10c ⅌ pound; short rib sides 13½@13¾c; clear sides 14c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14½c ⅌ ℔ for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 15c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quotable at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ⅌ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market is easy at revised quotations. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 14¼c ⅌ ℔; in half-barrels 14¾c; in buckets 15¼c ⅌ ℔; refined lard in tierces 14¾c ⅌ ℔; in half-barrels 15¼c ⅌ ℔; in buckets 15¾c ⅌ ℔; in 3-℔ caddies 17c ⅌ ℔; in 5-℔ caddies 16¾c; in 3-℔ pails 17¼c ⅌ ℔; in 5-℔ pails 17c ⅌ ℔; in 10-℔ pails 16¾c ⅌ ℔.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at firm prices. We quote extra winter-strained at $1 08 ⅌ gallon; No. 1 at 85c ⅌ gallon; No. 2 at 70@75c; miners' oil, extra, 65c; No. 1 61@63c.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9¾@10c ⅌ ℔.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet, the ruling price being $23 75 ⅌ barrel for prime mess.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 9@9¼c ⅌ ℔; country do 8½@9c ⅌ ℔.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11½@13c ⅌ ℔; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 12@13c.

The Chicago *Commercial Bulletin* has the following concerning the progress of summer
 packing: "Summer packing at the principal points is progressing rather actively—more so than generally supposed. The prices of hogs, however, have tended more than the supply to check operations, as the value of meats has not warranted packers in running to their full capacity, and the supply of ice is not excessive. At this point there are seven houses engaged at the present time—running to a moderate extent and slaughtering 20,000 to 25,000 hogs per week; and the aggregate packing since the close of the regular season may be estimated at 175,000. The quality of the hogs packed so far this season shows a slight improvement over that of last season, though packers as a rule are confining their purchases to the lighter averages. The manufacture of product is confined mainly to cuts of meats suitable for the English market, though during the first half of March there was a large amount of short rib sides manufactured. A moderate quantity of extra prime and family mess pork has been packed. At Cedar Rapids packing is progressing favorably—about 13,000 hogs have been slaughtered so far. At Des Moines slaughtering has been engaged in this season—about 7,000 hogs have been slaughtered so far. At Indianapolis and Cleveland a moderate business is reported, but no definite figures. At the more Southern cities there is very little doing, as the stocks of winter-cured product on hand are quite large, and there is little inducement to packers to manufacture summer-cured. The packing in the West since the close of the regular season may be estimated at 275,000 to 300,000 hogs."

Groceries.

There has been an active demand for staple and fancy groceries, and the feeling, as regards the amount of business done, was quite satisfactory. Prices generally are very steady; there have been no marked changes in values for some time. Sugars have ruled at about the same figures as last reported with a fair trade in refined at easy values. Coffees have been weak in sympathy with the Eastern markets. The stock of Rio at all ports last night was 204,273 bags; afloat and loading for the United States to March 24, 112,159 bags; purchased to 22d inst., 72,000 bags for the United States; total visible United States supply, 388,432 bags. The receipts at New York for the past week have been 10,879 bags, and the sales, 17,406 bags. A dispatch from Rio, dated 22d inst., received yesterday, states: "Purchased for United States during the past week, 12,000 bags; for Europe, 20,000 bags; stock at date, 120,000 bags; receipts for the week, 24,000 bags." Molasses continues firm at the prices last quoted. Rice is steady with a firm market at the points of supply; the exports of this article for the past month show an increase of about thirty per cent. over the same date last year. We quote as follows on the leading staples of groceries here:

	⅌ ℔.		⅌ ℔
Green Coffees.		*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	10⅛@10¼c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B	10 @10⅛c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	9⅞@10 c
Good Rio	21 c	Extra C—yel	9½c
Ordinary Rio	20 c	C—yellow	8¾c
Java	32 c	Franklin, B	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	26¾@27 c	Crushed	11¾c
2d grades do	25 @26 c	Powdered	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	24 @27 c	Granulated	11 c
Java, in papers	33¾c	Good fair N. O.	8¼c
Java, in bulk	33 c	Fully do	8½c
Teas.		Prime do	9 c
Young Hyson	45c@$1 00	Choice fair do	9¾c
Gunpowder	60c@ 1 10	White clarified do	10 c
Imperial	50c@ 99	*Molasses.*	⅌ gall.
Japan	40c@ 85	Str'y ch. N. O.	65c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Prime	62@63c
Fancy	1 00	Good	60c
Souchong	35c@ 75	*Syrups.*	
Starch.	⅌ ℔.	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Pearl	4¾@4½c	Sugar drips	60@62c
Silver gloss	9½c	Lower grades	35@50c
Corn	10½c	*Spices.*	
Rice.		Cloves	55 c
Choice Car'la	7¼@7½c	Allspice	17 c
Patna	7 @7½c	Cassia	33@35 c
Rangoon	7 c	Nutmegs	$1 25
Louisiana	6¾@7 c	Pepper	19@20 c
Soda.		*Soaps.*	
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	Irish soap, ⅌ box	$4 25
Bi-carb, in 10-℔ pkgs	5½c	S. S. Star, ⅌ box	5 75
Bi-carb, in ℔ papers	7 c	Babbitt's best, ⅌ bx	6 75
Candles.		Gold do	6 50
Star, full weight	17 c	Do. N. Y. City, ⅌ ℔	9¼c
Stearine	13½c	German mottled do	7½c
Mould	11@12 c	California, ⅌ box	$4 20

FISH—A steady trade at unchanged prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We present the following list of quotations:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$34 00	Labrador herring, split	$ 8 00
No. 1 mess do	32 00	Round do	6 25
Ex. No. 1 shore do	28 00	Lake do, hf bbls	3 00
No. 1 shore do	25 00	Smok'd bloat'r, bx	1 75
Ex. No. 1 bay do	22 00	Large George's codfish, ⅌ ℔	5½c
No. 1 bay do	19 00	Medium do	5 c
Ex. No. 2 do	17 00	Boneless codfish	6½c
No. 2 do	16 00	Halibut do	12½c
Large No. 3 do	12 50	No. 1 herring, ⅌ bx	40 c
Whitefish	5 75	Scaled herring, do	50 c
California salmon, hf-bbls	9 00	Holland do ⅌ keg	1 40

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair demand. We note a slight advance in prunes and walnuts. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ⅌ box, $3 00; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11½@12c ⅌ ℔; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ⅌ ℔. Currants 8c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7½c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 35c, do Ivica 23c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 17c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ⅌ box. $5 50. Oranges $5 00 ⅌ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ⅌ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—The trade is steady at the following current rates:

2 ℔ Bartlett pears	$3 00	2 ℔ blackberries	$2 50
2 ℔ common pears	2 00	2 ℔ blueberries	2 00
2 ℔ pineapple	2 00	2 ℔ white cherries	2 75
2 ℔ quinces	3 00	2 ℔ red cherries	2 00
2 ℔ raspberries	2 75	2 ℔ gooseberries	1 50
2 ℔ strawberries	2 00	2 ℔ green gages	3 00
2 ℔ Lima beans	2 00	2 ℔ egg plums	3 00
2 ℔ string beans	1 50	2 ℔ damson plums	2 50
2 ℔ Winslow's corn	2 25	2 ℔ peaches	1 75
2 ℔ peas	2 25	3 ℔ peaches	2 25
3 ℔ tomatoes	1 65	3 ℔ pie peaches	1 60

TOBACCO—The current rates are as follows:

Manufactured—		Six Twist	43@50c
Spun roll	60@63c	Smoking—Granulated	50@75c
Black Navy	50@58c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Black Tens	53@58c	Western leaf—wrappers	15@20c
Louisville Navy	60@65c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Louisville Cav	65@70c	Ohio seed wrap'r	18@25c
Virginia Navy	53@58c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Virginia Tens	53@58c	Conn. (choice) wrapper	60@70c
Virginia Cav	53@58c	Conn. filler	12@15c
B'f't D'ble Thick	60@65c	Havana wrap's	$1 25@2 50
Flounders	60@75c	Havana fillers	80c@$1 25
Bright pounds	63c@$1	*Cigars—*	
Black Quarters	53@55c	Penn'a. seed	$15@ 20
Rough & Ready	65@85c	Connecticut	25@ 30
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	Seed & Havana	30@ 38
Fine Cut	55@90c	Havana	80@150
Cut and Dry	33@42c		
Scotch Snuff	65@75c		
Black Snuff	60@85c		

Petroleum.

April 26.—The crude market developed considerable strength during the day, and a material advance was registered, the closing prices being about 10c higher than the opening. This advance imparted considerable strength to the refined market, and while the latter was rather slow to respond to the upward movement there was a stronger tone and values took a higher range.

CRUDE—The market opened at the following: United and Conduit $1 65 bid; $1 63¾ asked; Union $1 65. In consequence of some heavy offerings after the close last night the tone of the market this morning was rather weak at the opening; but during the morning the bids to buy became large and numerous, and the market advanced to $1 80 for United and Conduit, and $1 68¾ for Union. In the afternoon there was considerable excitement, under which the market advanced 7½c, at which it closed, with Conduit and United ruling at $1 76¼@1 77½. Shipment was neglected during the day, but holders are firm. We quote at $1 90@1 92½.

REFINED—The strength imparted to the refined markets by the upward movement in crude gave prices a rather higher range. The former, however was rather slow to respond to the advance and dealing were so limited as to make quotations rather nominal. We quote standard white at 10½@10¾c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 11@11¼c in car lots. New York delivery rules at 13⅛@13¾c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 13⅛c for spot and April. Baltimore rules at 15¼c for prompt and the month.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, April 26.—The *Derrick* says: United opened at $1 60, though offerings were made quietly at $1 59⅜. The feeling then became stronger and the market advanced gradually during the day with only a few slight reactions. At three o'clock $1 67@1 68¾ were the prevailing prices. At four the market had advanced to $1 70 after which there occurred a reaction to $1 68¾, which, however, was only of momentary duration. From this time to the close of the Exchange, the advance to $1 75 was rapid and only a limited amount of business was transacted at the intermediate prices. Shipment $1 80@1 85. The total sales were 139,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, April 26.—The *Herald* says: The crude petroleum markets of the region were excited and irregular yesterday. There was not much doing in pipeage paid certificates, only a few thousand barrels being sold between $1 82½@1 85. Upper road was nominally $1 87½. United was quoted about nine o'clock at $1 79 asked. The total sales were 387,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, April 26, closing 25.—Further concessions in prices were noted early in the day with a dull and depressed feeling, and without important export demand; but in the afternoon with the creek advice more favorable, a stronger feeling prevailed. Crude in bulk is quoted at 7⅞c and 10⅝c in shipping order; refined 13⅝c; cases 18@19½c. At Baltimore refined rules at 13⅝c bid; at Philadelphia refined is quoted at 13⅛c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Market steady; standard white 13⅝c bid; crude 7⅝c; barrels 10⅞c; cases 17⅜c.

PARKERS, April 26.—United $1 66¾ bid; $1 67½ asked; shipment—Nothing doing; nominally $1 85.

TITUSVILLE, April 26.—Market nominal at $1 85@1 87½.

OIL CITY, April 26.—Market opened weak at $1 65⅜, and advanced to $1 70, declined again to $1 66¼, which is now bid for United; transactions large and market very sensitive; immediate shipment nominally $1 85.

ROUSEVILLE, April 26.—Market dull with nothing offering; held at $1 90.

TIDIOUTE, April 26.—Market excited and irregular; offered at $1 90 with no buyers.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 26.—Petroleum dull; crude 7⅝@8c; refined 13¼@13⅝c; cases 17¼@21c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Petroleum nominal; crude in barrels 10⅛c; refined 13⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—Refined petroleum 11⅜d; spirits do 8¼d.

ANTWERP, April 26.—Refined petroleum 27½ francs.

Dry Goods.

The activity in jobbing branches of the dry goods trade continues and a fair volume of business has been transacted since our last report. The downward course of prices on many of the staple makes is still the leading feature of the trade, reductions on Sprague's, Cocheco, Richmond, Southbridge and Knickerbocker fancy prints and Cocheco shirtings having been made in New York during the past four days, followed by a corresponding reduction by jobbers here. Cotton goods are in moderate demand but steady, and the leading makes of brown and bleached cotton are firm at quotations. Pittsburgh jobbers have reduced quotations on a number of prints and are offering full lines of seasonable goods at the lowest rates. Prices-current of the Pittsburgh jobbing trade are as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

	Width.	P'ce		Width.	P'ce
Anchor A No. 1	36	8½	Newburg	36	8
Penn Mill do	4-4	8½	Laconia E	36	8
Eagle No. 1	36	8½	Laconia B	36	8½
Western trade	36	7½	Laconia O	40	8½
Magnolia	36	7	Laconia	9-4	25
Avondale	36	6	Laconia	10-4	27½
Conestoga A	39	6	Conestoga	10-4	27½
Chippewa C	28	5	Waltham	46	12½
Nonatook	4-4	8¾	Juniata B, fine	3-4	8

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

	Width.	P'ce		Width.	P'ce
Commonw'th O.	27	5	Lonsdale	36	10½
Suffolk L	36	7	Lonsdale Cam.	36	14
Sharon	36	7½	Fruit of Loom	36	10½
Red Bank	36	7	Bay Mill	36	12½
Rochdale	36	8	Davol	36	12
Blackstone	36	9	Wamsutta	36	12½
White Rock	36	10½	Waltham	42	12
Pocahontas	36	9	Pepperell	9-4	27½
Hill	36	9½	Pepperell	10-4	32½

PRINTS.

Conestoga fa'cy	6	Southbridge	5¾
Hamilton fa'cy	6	Oriental fancy	6
Garner fancy	5½	Cocheco fancy	6½
Amoskeag fa'cy	5½	Hartel	6½
Richmond	6	Berlin solid	6½
Merrimac	6	Simpson's black	6½
Sprague fancy	5	" fast black	6½
American fancy	6½	" mourning	6½

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Haircloth cheviots	6½	Oriental	6
Cocheco	6	Spragues	6
Merrimac	6	American	6
Anchor	6	Allen	5¾

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	10	Thorndike	7-8	11
Conestoga A A	7-8	11	Portsmouth	7-8	17
Conestoga C T	4-4	14½	Portsmouth	4-4	24
" gold m'dl	4-4	16½	Whittaker	7-8	28
" prem. A	4-4	20	Whittaker	4-4	32

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11½	White	11
Glasgow	10½	American	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain, fine	22	Colored carp't ch'n, fine	29
Cot'n bat 10@12½@16@18		Cotton twine	22

The New York *Bulletin* reports that market for woolen and foreign goods as follows: "The demand for most descriptions of woolens from first hands has lacked spirit, and the traffic of the day among package dealers has been limited. The jobbers have been doing a moderate business with buyers from the interior, and a fair trade is generally expected during the current week. The season of large sales of spring weight woolens is mostly over, but from the large number of out-of-town buyers in the market, it is quite probable that distributions to a fair aggregate amount will yet be made to that class of dealers, and there will undoubtedly be further requirements from early purchasers for the renewal of assortments, by which holders will be enabled to run off a considerable portion of their remaining stock of light weight fabrics. Manufacturers are now running their machinery almost entirely upon heavy goods, adapted to the autumn trade, but it is believed their productions will be much less in the aggregate than usual, and it may be hoped that the market will be spared the exhibition of the large quantities of worthless goods which have for several past seasons essentially interfered with the sale of meritorious productions at reasonably satisfactory prices.

"There has been a continued dragging movement in foreign goods from first hands, and selections have been almost exclusively restricted to small parcels of novelties of the most staple fabrics. The jobbing trade has been fairly active in some departments, but general animation has been lacking, and in volume the aggregate distribution has not been large."

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 26.—Business was sluggish with manufacturers' agents and importers and the jobbing trade was moderate. Brown and bleached cottons in fair demand. Cheviots more active. Large sales of cotton dress goods were made at reduced prices. Prints quiet. Woolen goods dull in agent's hands. Silks selling low at auction. Shawls dull.

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—The jobbing trade in drugs has continued steady since our last report, with few alterations of importance to note. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.			Mag cal ℔	80	@ 1 00
Acetic ℔	12	@ 18	—Carb ℔		@ 45
Citric ℔	1 03	@ 1 08	Manna SF ℔		@ 80
Oxalic ℔	17	@ 20	Morph sul oz	4 35	@ 4 60
Sulphuric ℔	2½	@ 4½	Nut No 1 ℔	1 35	@ 1 33
Tartaric ℔	54	@ 59	*Oil.*		
Alcohol, gal	2 20	@ 2 40	Anise	3 50	@ 3 70
Aloes.			Bergamot ℔	5 00	@ 5 50
Cape ℔	18	@ 20	—Castor ℔	11	@ 16
Socot ℔	65	@ 75	—Cinnam ℔	2 00	@ 2 20
Am Carb ℔	20	@ 22	—Cloves ℔		@ 4 00
Aqua ℔	8	@ 12	Cod liv, gal	2 00	@ 2 75
Annotta ℔	50	@ 60	Lemon ℔	4 50	@ 4 75
—Ashes.			Linseed, raw	60	@ 65
Soda ℔	4	@ 5	Linseed, bl'd	65	@ 70
Bal Copa ℔	90	@ 95	Neats F, gal	90	@ 1 35
Bay rum, gal	2 75	@ 4 00	Olive, gal	1 75	@ 2 00
Bark.			—qu'rts, doz	6 25	@ 10 00
Cassia ℔	32	@ 35	—plnts, doz	3 25	@ 3 50
Cinch red ℔	1 20	@ 1 30	Origan ℔	50	@ 80
" pale ℔	70	@ 80	Pepper't ℔	5 00	@ 5 50
" com ℔	20	@ 40	Rosemary ℔	1 00	@ 1 50
Black Lead.			Sassafras ℔	75	@ 85
American ℔	4	@ 6	Sperm gal	2 30	@ 2 50
East Ind ℔	11	@ 12	Tanners gal	60	@ 66
German ℔	6	@ 8	Whale gal	85	@ 92
Blue mass ℔		@ 65	Wintg'n ℔	4 00	@ 4 25
Blue vitr ℔	11	@ 12	Opium Ty ℔	6 50	@ 6 80
Borax ref ℔	14	@ 17	Pl Paris, bbl	3 75	@ 4 00
Brim roll ℔	4	@ 5½	*Potass.* ℔		@
—Flor sul ℔	5	@ 6	Bichrom ℔	22	@ 24
Calomel A ℔		@ 1 15	Chlorate	33	@ 40
—English ℔		2 25	Iodide ℔	2 75	@ 3 00
Camp ref ℔	30	@ 34	Putty ℔	3½	@ 4
Canthar's ℔	1 75	@ 1 85	Quin sulp oz	2 30	@ 2 40
Cham Ger ℔		@ 50	Rosin bbl	4 00	@ 4 50
—Roman ℔		38	*Root.*		
Chlorof'm ℔	1 00	@ 1 15	Gentian ℔	8	@ 12
Cloves ℔	..	@ 55	Ginger E ℔	15	@ 7
Cochineal ℔	70	@ 80	" Jamca ℔	..	@ 27
Con lye, cses	4 00	@ 7 75	Ipec pow ℔	..	@ 1 88
Copperas ℔	2	@ 3	Jalap pow ℔	..	@ 85
Cr'm Tar ℔	46	@ 48	Liquorice ℔	12	@ 14
Cubebs ℔	15	@ 20	Rhub E I ℔	1 00	@ 1 50
Cudbear ℔	25	@ 35	Sars Hon ℔	..	@ 58
Emery En ℔	10	@ 12	Senega ℔	1 00	@ 1 20
Et Nit sp ℔	45	@ 48	Valeri En ℔	38	@ 40
—Sulph ℔	70	@ 75	" Germ ℔	25	@ 26
Ext Logw ℔	13½	@ 14	Sal Ammo ℔	16	@ 18
—Liq Cala ℔	38	@ 45	—Epsom ℔	3	@ 5
—Italian ℔	25	@ 30	—Soda ℔	2¾	@ 3½
—Sicily ℔	..	@ 25	*Seed.*		
Fustic ℔	3	@ 4	Canary ℔	14	@ 15
Galls Alep ℔	..	@ 25	Hemp ℔	7½	@ 8½
Gum.			Cardamn ℔	2 00	@ 2 50
Arabic sts ℔	20	@ 30	Mustard ℔	10	@ 12
" White ℔	35	@ 45	Senna Al ℔	25	@ 35
Myrrh T'k ℔	55	@ 62	" E In ℔	22	@ 24
Shellac ℔	45	@ 60	*Soda.*		
Trag s'rts ℔	35	@ 50	Bi Carb ℔	5	@ 6
" Flake ℔	90	@ 1 00	Soap Cast ℔	11	@ 14
Hoffm's A ℔		@ 49	—Cast wh ℔	18	@ 21
Indigo Ma ℔	1 00	@ 1 20	Sugar L'd ℔	25	@ 28
—Span'h ℔	1 10	@ 1 25	Turp sp gal	44	@ 48
Iodine res ℔	4 00	@ 4 25	*Varnish.*		
Junip Ber ℔	7	@ 9	Copal gal	1 25	@ 2 00
Logwood ℔	2¼	@ 3¾	Japan gal	75	@ 1 10
Mace ℔	1 45	@ 1 55	Damar gal	1 60	@ 1 80
Madder ℔	14	@ 17	Ven Red ℔	2¼	@ 4

NATRONA CHEMICALS—There is a steady trade at firm prices. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Saponifer—50 cases at	⅌ case	$7 50
Less quantity	⅌ case	8 00
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	⅌ case	4 75
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	⅌ case	8 00
Less quantity	⅌ case	8 50
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	⅌ ℔	4¼@4¾c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	4½@5 c
Sal soda—25 kegs	⅌ ℔	2¼@2½c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	@3 c
Sal soda—25 bbls	⅌ ℔	@2¼c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	2¾@3 c
Caustic soda—10 drums	⅌ ℔	5¼@5½c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	6 @6½c
Copperas—20 bbls	⅌ ℔	@1½c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	@2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls	⅌ ℔	@3⅝c
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	@4 c
Sulphuric acid	⅌ ℔	@2½c
Muriatic acid	⅌ ℔	@4½c
Nitric acid	⅌ ℔	@15 c
Chloride calcium	⅌ ℔	@2½c
Pure alumina	⅌ ℔	@10 c
Lump alum	⅌ ℔	3¼@3½c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1876.

The Market.

CATTLE.

So far as prices are concerned, they differ but little, if any, from last week. The demand, however, is brisk, and sales, particularly of good cattle, are more easily effected. The run was not unusually heavy of yard stock, though through consignment were heavy. The market, all things considered, is an improvement over last week. Most of the offerings were disposed of at prices ranging as follows:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,600 ℔s	$5 50@6 00
Prime, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔s	5 00@5 25
Prime, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔s	4 75@4 90
Good, 800 to 900 ℔s	4 00@4 50
Texans, 800 to 1,200 ℔s	4 00@5 00
Bulls, stags and cows	3 00@4 00

HOGS.

The run of hogs was about the same as that of last week, and prices were somewhat changed. We give the following as the ruling quotations this evening, but will not vouch that they will hold good to-morrow.

Philadelphias	$8 25@8 45
Heavy Yorkers	7 80@7 90
Light Yorkers	7 50@7 70
Roughs	6 00@7 00

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was heavy, and the market ruled about the same as last week. Good fine wooled sheep well in demand, as were also prime shorn sheep. The demand was not active, but it was thought the market will brighten up to-morrow. We quote as follows:

Good wooled, 100 to 120 ℔s	$6 75@7 25
Good wooled, 85 to 90 ℔s	6 25@6 50
Good wooled, 70 to 80 ℔s	5 50@5 75
Good clipped, 95 to 100 ℔s	5 25@5 50
Good clipped, 85 to 90 ℔s	4 75@5 00
Good clipped, 75 to 80 ℔s	4 25@4 50
Common, 70 to 75 ℔s	3 50@4 00

Sales and Purchases.

The following sales and purchases were made by leading stock dealers for the week ending to-day:

CATTLE.

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

No.	W't	P'e	No.	W't	P'e	No.	W't	P'e
8	10,980	$5 65	2	2,540	$5 55	2	2,410	$5 30
4	4,800	5 25	4	5,210	5 99	3	3,840	5 25
2	2,220	4 85	17	20,620	5 05	2	3,210	5 00
17	21,190	5 12	17	19,730	4 75	1	1,933	4 50
17	20,170	4 95	3	3,770	5 00	1	1,219	5 00
5	5,490	4 87	5	5,640	4 87	3	3,410	4 85
2	2,550	5 45	1	1,190	5 25	1	1,410	6 00
3	3,500	5 40	3	3,600	5 30	4	4,653	4 95
4	4,530	4 75	4	4,430	4 50	1	2,489	4 50
17	21,660	5 10	16	19,910	4 37	1	1,880	4 60
20	20,470	4 55	2	2,340	4 75	2	2,250	5 00
4	4,800	5 00	5	5,750	5 05			

Briggs, Dock & Drum sold:

No.	W't	P'e	No.	W't	P'e	No.	W't	P'e
5	6,700	$4 75	2	3,340	$4 65	16	21,700	$5 00
35	44,820	5 00	18	20,080	4 50	18	20,100	4 75
16	22,110	5 00	11	12,960	4 70	18	19,900	4 80
18	21,130	5 15	17	19,360	5 00	1	1,330	5 00
15	17,020	4 87	3	2,800	4 50	30	41,060	5 50

Hamilton, Loughrey & Co. sold:

No.	W't	P'e	No.	W't	P'e	No.	W't	P'e
19	10,924	$4 85	1 bl	2,020	$3 75	2	2,140	$5 00
9	10,060	5 15	4	3,840	4 90	10	24,650	4 30

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

No.	W't	P'e	No.	W't	P'e	No.	W't	P'e
6	3,850	$5 25	1	1,030	$5 35	2	2,330	$4 75
1	980	5 00	5	8,160	5 00	32	41,320	5 25
32	41,350	5 12	2	2,380	5 25	10	13,740	5 75
16	34,900	4 25	7	8,269	5 00	18	20,180	4 80
16	19,600	5 12	4	4,950	5 50			

C. B. Hedges & Co. sold:

No.	W't	P'e	No.	W't	P'e	No.	W't	P'e
15	18,990	$5 15	7	7,950	$5 35	16	17,380	$4 75
16	21,440	5 25	33	6,498	5 00	9	10,400	4 80
6	1,530	5 25	16	2,139	5 15	18	2,300	5 00
12	14,310	4 55	17	18,700	4 70	8	9,409	4 85

HOGS.

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
65	11,620	$8 00	2	450	$7 00	127	22,120	$8 05
118	21,820	8 15	7	1,340	5 85	58	9,720	7 75
235	44,200	8 00	7	2,360	7 50	150	21,980	7 80
5	900	7 00	27	6,760	8 30	23	5,080	8 25
15	3,350	8 25	87	12,020	7 75	170	35,160	8 15
8	2,010	8 30	26	6,680	8 40	108	19,250	8 00
30	7,430	8 30	127	21,020	8 00	5	1,200	6 75
53	9,940	8 10	55	13,730	8 35	116	21,610	8 12
250	43,020	7 90	4	1,250	6 87	116	18,850	7 90
80	23,160	8 50	90	15,640	7 85	10	2,590	8 35
27	5,220	8 00	14	2,910	7 80	42	8,430	7 80
49	8,700	7 80	4	1,290	6 75	14	2,200	7 75
71	13,360	8 05	7	1,890	8 45	11	2,710	8 30
38	7,830	8 05	76	9,530	7 50	43	8,490	8 10

Hamilton, Laughery & Co. sold:

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
5	500	$6 60	180	24,660	$8 10	50	12,810	$8 45
13	2,780	8 05	36	9,150	8 30	88	16,370	7 90

Briggs, Dock & Drum sold:

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
59	10,770	$7 80	8	900	$7 00	102	24,890	$8 25
31	5,250	7 70	60	12,340	8 05	41	5,450	7 65
5	700	6 75	9	1,770	7 50	111	18,870	7 90
8	2,750	6 75	57	10,260	7 85	136	23,550	7 90
4	910	7 00						

C. B. Hedges & Co. sold:

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
65	9,310	$7 50	124	19,290	$7 75	75	14,610	$7 75
51	10,220	7 80	67	10,920	7 90	35	6,890	8 00
151	23,230	7 80	23	5,910	8 25	70	13,520	7 75
61	12,110	7 90	31	8,350	8 50	50	12,580	8 40
51	8,9.0	7 75	12	1,980	7 70	70	14,200	7 90
93	12,000	7 60						

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
56	10,240	$8 00	77	20,300	$8 40	29	5,880	$8 20
23	5,950	8 45	87	23,480	8 35	80	22,300	8 40
232	45,230	8 00	7	1,500	7 85	90	17,870	8 10
112	21,550	7 90	6	1,680	8 55	3	820	7 00
129	24,110	7 95	231	46,100	8 05	76	20,990	8 45
42	7,820	7 85	120	22,340	7 95	33	6,320	7 85
6	1,580	8 10	3	850	7 00			

Voetter & Brainard bought:

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
80	24,780	Cho	88	16,370	$7 60	73	12,060	$7 90
70	14,200	7 90	7	2,360	7 50	77	20,300	8 40
52	12,490	8 40	60	12,340	8 05	31	5,250	7 70
14	2,400	7 75	54	11,260	8 20	107	16,040	7 85
7	990	7 65	111	18,870	7 90	38	7,850	8 05
64	1,080	7 70	7	1,500	7 85	33	6,320	7 85
1	240	6 50	6	1,680	8 55	73	23,090	Cho
232	45,230	8 00	129	24,190	7 95	58	9,720	7 75
43	7,820	7 85	12	2,760	7 75	78	23,200	Cho
80	23,230	Cho						

SHEEP.

Briggs, Dock & Drum sold:

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
200	19,310	$5 25	5	570	$7 00	162	15,800	$6 25
103	7,710	3 75	27	1,790	4 00	198	14,400	5 80
104	6,830	4 25	150	17,420	7 00			

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
432	34,710	$4 60	647	51,860	$4 60	40	3,880	$5 25
38 c'l	4,410	5 15	215	17,310	4 60	214	17,130	5 00
12 c'l	1,460	5 15	42 c'l	5,460	4 75			

Hamilton, Loughrey & Co. sold:

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
26	1,990	$5 00	14	1,110	$4 00	228	19,329	$5 37
21	1,560	3 75	28	2,290	5 05	108	7,760	4 15
180	16,090	5 15	210	14,150	4 50	15	1,390	7 00
43	3,790	5 45	5	440	6 50	15	1,110	4 50
16	1,140	4 70	309	21,290	7 00	123	11,580	6 60

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
50	3,750	$5 50	431	39,700	$4 95	215	18,980	$5 00
214	17,100	4 87	188	17,070	5 09	136	13,010	6 75
90	7,700	6 12	79	6,160	4 62	118	7,600	3 60
216	16,850	4 75	173	14,160	5 25			

C. B. Hedges & Co. sold:

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
66	4,380	$4 75	7	650	$7 25	153	16,060	$6 65
177	15,230	6 50	17	58 hd	2 50	188	14,200	4 50
71	5,770	5 75	171	15,160	6 70	157	16,220	7 10
17	1,410	6 50	82	8,890	6 65	219	8,790	5 15
97	7,500	5 87	216	16,230	4 50	187	14,270	4 50
163	15,570	6 30	171	12,440	5 50	234	21,610	6 65

H Erisman, bought clipped:

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
378	29,470	$4 50	202	17,860	$5 00	202	17,760	$4 75
111	9,150	4 70	121	10,710	5 00	300	26,950	5 15
74	5,940	4 75	118	7,640	5 55	108	7,760	4 15
431	39,760	4 95	79	6,160	4 62	209	23,080	5 37
367	35,840	5 30	173	14,160	5 25	188	17,070	5 50
145	13,370	6 05	24	1,720	5 50	21	1,540	5 75
134	14,720	7 00	153	16,060	6 65	115	8,660	5 75
97	8,280	5 87	90	7,960	6 12	71	4,890	5 25
66	4,380	4 75	47	4,190	5 75	95	7,370	6 00

Messrs. J. F. Sadler & Co., commission merchants, reports the following as the ruling of the live stock market for the week ending April 26th:

CATTLE.

There is no improvement in prices as compared with last week's sales, but the demand was much better and trade has been rather brisk for the past two days. The total offerings of local cattle were 102 cars, and the greater part of these have already been disposed of, against total sales of about 40 cars last week. There was a fair representation of country buyers in the market, and prospects begin to look more encouraging for this place, if not for better prices, at least for an increased demand that will enable sellers to dispose of their stock more freely than for the past few weeks.

One lot of good steers, averaging about 1,400 ℔s. sold at $5 50. The majority of the cattle offered were of medium quality. We quote:

Best choice grades	$ 5 75
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔s	5 00@5 25
Butchers' grades, good, 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s	4 50@5 00
Stockers	3 75@4 25
Bulls	3 75@4 00

HOGS.

The receipts for the week were light, but we cannot note any improvement in the trade as compared with our last report. The market has been slow at unchanged prices during the entire week until yesterday, when a little more life was manifested and prices advanced about 10c per cwt., but to-day settled back to the ruling prices of the week, with the usual amount of indifference being exhibited on the part of buyers.

We quote the market steady as follows:

Philadelphias	$8 30@8 50
Good Yorkers	7 80@8 00
Common to fair Yorkers	7 50@7 75
Roughs	6 00@7 00

SHEEP.

Under the influence of a light supply there was an improvement of 25c per hundred for this class of stock, with an active trade for sheared sheep. All offerings were promptly disposed of and the market closed firm to-day at the following prices:

Best clipped, 90 to 100 ℔s	$5 25@5 62
Best clipped, 70 to 80 ℔s	4 50@5 00

Prospect fair for good fat clipped sheep.

Receipts 252 cars through cattle; 102 cars local cattle; 94 cars hogs; 85 cars sheep.

J. F. SADLER & CO.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, April 24, 1876.

Stock Arrivals by Rail.

Mr. C. H. Stone, clerk in the office of the outer freight depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, furnishes us the following list of receipts of cattle, giving the names of the consignees, where shipped from and the numbers shipped:

CATTLE.

Consignee.	Where from.	Head.
Arnold & Ackerman	Chicago	35
B. S. Trauerman	Chicago	33
Marks & Bro	Chicago	52
J. Rothchild	Chicago	17
Wolf & Rothchild	Chicago	37
E. Katz	Chicago	18
J. Lobman	Chicago	16
S. Lowenstein	Chicago	52
Gerson & Zeigler	Chicago	36
Gerson & Moonschine	Chicago	48
Greenwald & M	Chicago	32
F. Rick	Chicago	16
Lowenstine & R	Chicago	19
J. Schamberg	Chicago	16
J. Holmes	Chicago	17
J. Hunter	Chicago	51
Gerniny & Carr	Chicago	17
L. Holderman & Co	Chicago	16
A. Greenwald	Chicago	18
W. Moonschine & S	Chicago	17
Total this week		615
Total last week		589

CATTLE.

It will be noticed that the run of cattle this week was only twenty-six head in excess of last week's run. There was not the slightest improvement in quality over previous weeks, and the market, if possible, was duller, slower and more draggy. Jim. Hunter, who always takes a hopeful view of matters and things connected with live stock, asserts that the market was no worse this week than last; but there are others who allege that it was unprecedentedly dull to-day, with little prospect of an improvement for a time. We shall see what we shall see. Most of the offerings would either be sold or sent out to East Liberty, a few of the very commonest order finding their way to the country to recuperate and hide their unsightly ribs. We quote as follows:

Choice, 1,500 to 1,600 ℔s	$6 00@6 25
Choice, 1,300 to 1,400 ℔s	5 25@5 50
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔s	4 50@4 75
Fair, 900 to 1,100 ℔s	4 00@4 25

HOGS.

There was little doing in the hog market to-day. The offerings were light, stock common, demand limited and buyers few and far between. A limited number was sold in a retail way at about the following figures:

Philadelphias	$8 30@8 50
Yorkers	8 00@8 10
Roughs	5 50@6 75

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was extremely light, being scarcely enough to base a price on. All were sold, though at reduced prices. There were no really good sheep, either wooled or clipped, in the market, hence prices did not rule as high as at East Liberty last week. We quote as follows:

Extra, tops, wooled, 100 to 120 ℔s	$6 00@6 25
Extra tops, wooled, 90 to 100 ℔s	5 25@5 50
Extra clipped, 100 to 110 ℔s	4 50@4 75
Extra clipped, 80 to 90 ℔s	4 00@4 10

MILCH COWS.

The usual number of milch cows were on sale to-day and ranged in price according to their qualities as milkers. We quote as follows:

Choice milkers	$50 00@70 00
Good milkers	40 00@45 00
Fair milkers	35 00@37 00
Common milkers	25 00@30 00

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Joseph B. Huff, of the firm of Hedges, Huff & Co., has retired from that firm and is now to be found with Briggs, Dock and Drum, where he will devote his time and attention to the sale of cattle.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 26.—Beeves—Receipts 2,340 head, against 2,320 head for the same time last week. Quality medium to good; demand active for light and medium grades; moderate for good to prime heavy steers, with sustained prices for better qualities, and an advance of 25c on medium to fair; best car load all prime steers upwards of 1,450 ℔s sold at $11 50; light Cherokee and common to good native steers $9 00@11 00.

Sheep—Receipts for two days 2,400 head, against 3,280 head for the same time last week. Market fairly active at an advance of 25c; poor choice clipped $4 50@6 25; common to choice unshorn $6 00@8 00.

Swine—Receipts for two days 6,360 head, against 6,350 head for the same time last week. Two car loads of light Ohio hogs $8 40@8 50.

BUFFALO, April 26.—Cattle—Receipts 1,377 head; total for the week 8,483 head. Market slow; most of the arrivals were through consignments; sales only 25 cars; prices well maintained; the yards are about bare of stock.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,000 head; total for the week 6,800 head. Market moderately active; sales 1,650 head, of which 800 were for foreign exportation, at strong last week's prices.

Hogs—Receipts 1,500 head; total for the week 6,900 head. Market active for good Yorkers at $8 35@8 50; one car medium heavy $8 32½.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—Cattle—Market dull and prices a shade lower; very best $5 00@6 00; first quality $4 50@5 00; fair quality $4 00@4 50; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows $3 75@4 00; most sales at $4 50@5 50. Receipts 1,253 head. Sales 1,181 head.

Hogs—Dull and heavy; prices 75c lower; range $9 00@11 00. Receipts 4,074 head.

Sheep—Dull at unchanged rates; range $4 00@5 75; few extras $6 00; lambs in fair demand at $3 00@5 00. Receipts 3,310 head.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Cattle—Receipts 4,000 head. Market active and firmer; common to extra $2 25@2 62½; butchers' $3 00@3 75; feeders $3 50@4 00; fair to good shipping $4 00@4 50. Shipments 1,140 head.

Hogs—Receipts 12,000 head. Market dull and 10c lower for light and mixed; mixed $7 10@7 60; bacon $7 00@7 35; shipping $7 70@7 90; Philadelphias $8 00@8 25. Shipments 4,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,600 head. Market steady.

WATERTOWN, MASS., April 25.—Cattle—Receipts 1,466 heads. Market dull; sales of choice at $8 50@8 75; extra $7 75@8 25; first quality $6 75@7 50; second do $5 75@6 50; third do $4 75@5 50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 875 head. $8 00 was the best price on flocks, mostly lambs of select quality; sales in lots at $2 00@3 50 each; extra $4 00@8 00.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Hogs 5@10c lower; light shipping $7 10@7 30; Yorkers $7 75@7 80; bacon $7 30@7 50; butchers' $7 50@7 75.

Cattle—Steady; good to choice native steers $4 75@5 12½; medium to fair $4 12½@4 37½; pony steers $3 75@4 25.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—Hogs steady; common to good light $7 00@7 75; fair to good heavy $7 80@8 00.

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, April 22, 1876.

The firmness we noted in our last has been fully maintained. The tone and feeling of the market are decidedly better than has been previously manifested for some time past. Prices have evidently touched bottom. Holders of favorite brands are less anxious to sell, and are not disposed, and in fact will not listen to concessions from rates established last week.

Stocks of desirable forge descriptions are relatively light; and with receipts barely sufficient to the demand, holders are satisfied in meeting the legitimate wants of consumers. There is, however, but little disposition manifested to operate speculatively. But few sales of that character are reported.

Foundry descriptions are dull, but as there is more inquiry on the part of consumers, it is to be presumed that the increased volume of business in that description is about to be realized in regard to medium and common grades, owing to their being relatively cheaper than favorite brands. Consumers, owing to low rates for merchant bars and nails, are compelled to economize as much as possible in their mixture. Cash sales this week large.

We are reported the following sales.

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

1,300 tons grey forge	$21 25 cash@22 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge	22 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge	21 25—Cash.
30 tons No. 1 foundry	25 00—4 mos
20 tons silvery	20 00—4 mos
10 tons foundry	23 00—4 mos

ALLEGHENY COKE.

1,300 tons grey forge	Private terms.

ANTHRACITE.

300 tons close grey	$19 00—Cash.
100 tons white	18 00—Cash.
50 tons white	17 50—Cash.
50 tons white	18 00—Cash.

CHARCOAL.

130 tons Nos. 1 and 2, H. R.	$25 00@28 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 1, H. R.	25 00—Cash.
30 tons No. 3, H. R.	21 50—Cash.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

100 tons open iron	$21 00—Cash.
30 tons grey forge	22 00—Cash.
30 tons No. 2 foundry	23 00—4 mos

EASTERN COKE.

100 tons grey forge	$20 00—Cash.

Iron Markets Elsewhere.

NEW YORK.

American Pig—There is no change in the condition of the market. In the matter of prices there is a good deal of uncertainty; but all agree that a first-class buyer can get concessions either in price or time. Transactions are small, and we hear of none worth reporting. We continue our quotations without change: No. 1 foundry $22 00@23 00; No. 2 foundry $20 00@21 00; grey forge $19 00@20 00.

Scotch Pig—The market continues without material change, the importations going into consumption and being quite large enough for the demand. We note the sale of 100 tons Coltness at $32 00; 150 tons Glengarnock at $30 00; 200 tons Eglinton, part at $28 50 and part at $29 00. We quote: Coltness $32 00; Glengarnock $30 00; Gartsherrie $32 00; Eglinton $28 50@29 00.

Rails—There are no features of note. Although there has been considerable inquiry, transactions have been limited. We note the sale of 800 tons Bethlehem, delivered here, at $45 00. We quote $40 00@45 00 at mill, according to location and character.

Old Rails—The absence of transactions makes the price still uncertain. The Grand Trunk Railway invites tenders up to the 15th of May for the purchase of old iron rails, delivered as follows: About 7,000 tons at Toronto, Sarnia, Detroit Junction or Buffalo; about 1,000 tons at Montreal or Point Levy, opposite Quebec; about 3,000 tons at Portland.

Scrap—The market has been quiet. We note the sale of 200 tons No. 1 wrought scrap from yard, at $29 00, 30 days, delivered to vessel in this port.—*Iron Age.*

SHEFFIELD.

Scotch Pig—But very little has been done, and prices are weak. The following are makers' quotations:

Gartsherrie No. 1	67s 6d
Coltness No. 1	69s
Glengarnock No. 1	65s 6d
Eglinton No. 1	59s

Manufactured iron and rails are without change to note.—*Cable Dispatch to Iron Age.*

PHILADELPHIA.

Pig Iron—There is a somewhat steadier tone to the market than at the date of our last report, although prices are essentially the same. Quotations are almost as various as the brands, but the prevailing price seems to be $22 50 to $23 00 for No. 1 foundry irons. Sales of the week are upward of 5,000 tons, about half of which were made by the Crane Iron Company, 2,000 tons being Bessemer iron on private terms. There is quite a scarcity of No. 2 and gray forge irons, and these descriptions are very firm. We quote No. 1 foundry at $22 00@23 00; No. 2 foundry $20 00@21 00; gray forge $20 00@22 00, and mottled at $19 00.

Blooms—A fair demand at the following prices: charcoal scrap blooms $47 00; charcoal ore, do, $41 00@42 00; charcoal billets, of superior quality, from $50 00@62 00, and bars for converting into steel, made of best grade Champlain iron, $75 00.

Bar Iron—There is quite an improved demand, and prices are firm at our late quotations. Most of the mills are working up to their full capacity, and some are running double-turn and working a full force of hands, and though no large contracts have transpired, the hand-to-mouth demand is sufficiently large to absorb all they can turn out. We quote 2.35c, and firm.

Rails—The demand is not so active, and we hear of no sales of importance, but the mills are fully employed, and have business on hand sufficient to last them to midsummer. In the absence of actual transactions, we quote as before: Steel rails at mills, $60 00@62 00, and iron rails, $40 00@42 00.

Old Rails—The offerings are not large, and prices pretty firm; sales have been made within the past few days, as low as $22 00, and probably $22 00@23 00 would fairly represent the market, but one of our largest corporations advises us of sales of 1,000 tons, delivered here, at $24 75, and 1,200 tons, delivered in Pittsburgh, at $24 50.

Scrap—There is a fair demand, and offerings are all taken at about $16 00@19 00 for cast, and $26 00@29 00 for wrought.

Nails—There is a firm feeling, and prices are steady at $2 75, and holders not anxious to push sales in anticipation of a reduced production.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, April 2, 1876.—Iron—At the opening of tenders to the Government lines, which took place lately for furnishing ninety freight cars of twenty tons each, one of the German manufacturers from the Rhenish provinces was awarded the job, being the lowest bidder by ten per cent., and his cars have, moreover, to pay a duty of ten per cent. The situation in Belgium slowly improves; a good many orders are received by our rolling mills, and merchant iron in particular is decidedly in better request. A good many blast furnaces are spoken of as likely to be soon blown in. There is now an increase of work in most quarters, but prices are exceedingly low. Soon, however, we hope consumption will outstrip production. Coal.—During the past week the position of the coal market has undergone but little change; meanwhile the floods have been subsiding, and navigation will soon be actively resumed after having been for a long time interrupted. The slight spurt in the iron trade has as yet exercised no appreciable effect on coal prices; but we can hardly expect to recover in an instant from a stagnation which had become so deep rooted. Aside from this we are on the eve of wonted dullness in the trade, and on looking round we find that our next door neighbors are no better off. At Bochum the coal companies are clearing about cost, but they seem determined rather to stop work than to sell for less. All the coal producing countries of Europe will have to be resigned to a quiet state of affairs till the fall reopening. Prices seem to have reached a minimum, but according to the quantities involved in a contract prices will vary. Purchasers still have the advantage, and when a large lot is wanted, either on the spot or on future delivery, the producer has to make concessions accordingly.—*Revue Universelle.*

CINCINNATI.

[By L. R. Hull & Co.]

April 21.—Pig iron—There is no specially noticeable activity in any particular grade.

A quiet feeling prevails generally and purchasers are confined entirely to immediate wants of consumers.

Our quotations below remain without material change.

CHARCOAL.

	Per ton.
Hanging Rock, No. 1	$24 00@25 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, No. 2	23 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, forge	21 00@22 00—4 mos
Southern brands, No. 1	22 00—4 mos
Southern brands, forge	21 00—4 mos
Virginia No. 1 foundry	23 00@24 00—4 mos
Virginia No. 2 foundry	22 00—4 mos
Virginia forge	21 00—4 mos

STONE COAL AND COKE.

Hanging Rock, No. 1	$22 00@23 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, forge	20 00@21 00—4 mos
Red short, No. 1	26 00@27 00—4 mos
Red short, forge	23 00@24 00—4 mos
American Scotch, No. 1	24 00@25 00—4 mos

COLD BLAST.

Hanging Rock, car wheel	$40 00@45 00—4 mos
Missouri, car wheel	35 00@40 00—4 mos
Southern brands, car wheel	30 00@40 00—4 mos
Machinery and forge	30 00@35 00—4 mos

CLEVELAND.

April 18.—The following prices are reported per gross ton, on four months' time, subject to change in market.

FOUNDRY IRON.

No. 1 Lake Superior charcoal	$27 50
No. 2 Lake Superior charcoal	26 50
No. 1 anthracite	25 90
No. 2 anthracite	23 00
No. 1 bituminous	25 00
No. 2 bituminous	23 00
No. 1 Cherry Valley American Scotch	27 50
B—1 Cherry Valley American Scotch	25 50
No. 2 Cherry Valley American Scotch	24 50
No. 1 Massillon	26 50
B—1 Massillon	24 50
No. 2	23 50

CAR WHEEL AND MALLEABLE IRON.

No. 3 Lake Superior charcoal	$26 50
No. 4 Lake Superior charcoal	27 50
No. 5 & 6 Lake Superior charcoal	27 50

BESSEMER IRON.

No. 1 & 2 Lake Superior charcoal	$27 50

FORGE IRON.

No. 1 gray forge	$22 00
No. 1 white and mottled	21 00

—*Review.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Flour quiet but firm; common to choice Western shipping extra $4 00@5 00; good to fancy family brands $5 25@6 62½; Minnesota $5 00@6 75. Wheat closed strong at inside prices; No. 1 spring $1 10¼; No. 2, 96¼@99¼c spot; $1 00 seller May; $1 00¾@1 02 seller June; closed at $1 01¼ seller June; No. 3, 90½c; rejected 80c. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 46¼c spot; 46⅜c seller May. Oats dull; No. 2, 32c spot and seller May. Rye firm at 64½c. Barley dull; 60c spot; 57½c seller May. Pork quiet; $21 00 spot; $20 95@20 97½ seller May; $21 20 seller June; $21 45 seller July. Lard dull and lower; 13.05@13.10c spot; 13.05@13.07½c seller May; 13.22½@13.25c seller June. Bulkmeats firm at 8@11½@12½c. Whisky steady and firm at $1 07.

Latest—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was ½c higher. Corn ½c lower. Oats unchanged. Pork lower; $20 90 May; $21 05 June. Lard easier; 13.05@13.07½ May; 13.22½c June.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Flour slightly in buyers' favor; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 10@4 50; common to good $4 90@5 25; good to choice $5 30@5 70; white wheat extra $5 75@7 75; extra Ohio $4 90@9 00; St. Louis $5 25@9 00. Rye flour quiet. Cornmeal firm. Wheat closed with holders more disposed to realize; receipts 92,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1 30@1 34; ungraded spring $1 16; No. 2 Chicago nominally $1 19@1 23; No 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1 22. Rye firm; State 95@96c. Barley steady at 90@91c. Malt firm. Corn steady and a shade firmer; receipts 79,000 bushels; no grade 60½@61½c; do steamer 65½c. Oats dull and unchanged; receipts 27,000 bushels. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; jobbing at 15¾@19¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7 9-16@7 11-16c; prime 7¾@8c. Molasses and rice firm. Turpentine dull at 37c. Rosin dull and nominal. Eggs firm; Western 16@17c. Pork dull at $21 00@25 00. Cutmeats quiet; pickled hams 13c; long clear Western 12½c; city do 12½c. Lard dull at 13¼@13.65c. Butter firm; new Western 20@32c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 11¼.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Cloverseed 16@17½c; timothy $2 50@2 75; flaxseed $1 45. Flour quiet; no demand except for better grades; extra $4 25@5 00; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5 75@6 00; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $6 00@6 75; high grades $7 25. Wheat inactive; Pennsylvania red $1 50; amber $1 52@1 53; white $1 55; Western sprouted, common and fair, $1 00@1 07. Rye 87c. Corn dull; yellow 63@64c; steamer 60½c; sail 62c. Oats—White 45@50c; mixed 42@43½c. Pork $23 00@23 50. Lard 13¾@14¼c. Whisky—Western $1 12. Butter slow; New York and Bradford county extras 35@38c; do firsts 34@35c; Western extras 30@33c; do firsts 26@28c; rolls, Western extras, 29@31c; do firsts 26@28c. Cheese steady; New York fancy 12½@14c; Western fine 12@12½c. Eggs firmer; Western fresh 16@17c.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—Flour firm but unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Western red $1 50@1 52; Pennsylvania red $1 56. Corn fairly active at 63½c. Oats dull; Western mixed 42@44c. Rye $5@87c. Hay steady; Pennsylvania and Maryland $20@26 00. Pork dull at $23 00. Bulkmeats—Shoulders 8¾c;clear rib 11½c,loose. Bacon—Shoulders 9¾@10c; clear rib 13@13¼c. Hams 15@16c. Lard—Refined 14½@14¾c. Butter firm and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—Sugar, molasses flour and cornmeal unchanged. Corn dull and lower at 60@62c. Oats quiet; choice Galena 45c. Bran quiet at 75c. Hay dull; ordinary $16 00; prime $20 00; choice $23 00@24 00. Pork dull at $22 75. Dry saltmeats dull at 8¾@12½@13c. Bacon dull and easier at 9¼@12½@13c. Lard unchanged. Hams steady; choice sugar cured 13½@14½c as to size. Coffee and whisky unchanged.

BOSTON, April 26.—Flour steady; Western superfine $4 00@4 25; common extras $4 50@5 00; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5 50@7 00; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6 00@7 25; Illinois $6 25@8 25; St. Louis $6 50@9 00; fancy Minnesota $7 25@9 50. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 67@71c. Oats—Mixed and No. 2 white 46@50c; rejected 43@46c.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—Cotton quiet and weak at 12½c. Flour quiet but steady. Wheat in fair demand at $1 12@1 25. Corn steady at 50@52c. Oats dull at 37@43c. Barley and rye firm. Pork dull at $21 75@22 00. Lard easier at 14c. Bulkmeats firm; shoulders 8c; clear rib 11½c; clear 11¾c. Bacon dull and nominal. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 07.

TOLEDO, April 26.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1 37; No. 1 white Michigan $1 28½; No. 2 red $1 19; amber Michigan $1 37; rejected red 86c. Corn quiet but steady; high mixed, spot and seller April, 54c; seller May 52c, seller June 50c; old 55c; low mixed 51c. Oats dull; No. 2 35c.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—Cotton dull at 12¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 20@1 30. Corn steady and firm at 45@48c. Oats dull at 38@43c. Barley firm and unchanged. Provisions—Transactions limited; prices unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 07.

MILWAUKEE, April 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 10¼; do hard $1 25; No. 2 $1 03; No. 3 92½c. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 51@53½c. Oats dull; No. 2 32½c. Rye firm; No. 1 70c. Barley higher; No. 2 spring 90c; No. 3 51½c.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Cotton in fair demand, but at lower rates at 12½c. Flour firm at $3 25@4 75. Wheat quiet at $1 37@1 38. Corn firm at 45½@45¾c. Oats dull at 33½c. Rye dull at 65c. Barley firm at $1 00. Provisions dull and nominal.

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—California white wheat average 9s 7d@9s 10d; do club 9s 11d@10s 5d; red spring 8s 9d@10s. Flour 23@24s. Corn 26s 6d@26s 9d. Barley 3s 6d. Cheese 61s 6d. Lard 59s 6d.

OSWEGO, April 26.—Wheat quiet; Milwaukee club $1 33; No. 1 white Michigan $1 45; extra $1 55. Corn unchanged. Barley firm but quiet; No. 2 Canada held at 95c; No. 2 bay $1 05.

MEMPHIS, April 26.—Cotton in fair demand and irregular at 12@12½c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Lard dull at 14@15c. Bacon quiet at 8¾@12½@13¼c.

Wool.

BOSTON, April 26.—In the wool market sales are being limited to lots as wanted by manufacturers with no prospect of better prices. Choice double extra fleece held firm at 44@45c; extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 42@43c; medium and No. 1 fleece 43@45c; treble fleece 47@48c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 39@40c; Western fleeces 35@38c. Combing and delaine fleece—no change and very little done. Pulled wools in moderate demand at 25@28c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Cotton steady at 12¾@13c. Futures closed firm: May 12 3-32@12 29-32c; June 13⅛c; July 13 11-32c; August 13½c; September 13 7-16@13½c.

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—Cotton dull and depressed at 6¼@6 7-16d. Sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 5,000 American.

Coal and Coke.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—Coal was quiet, during the week, and some easier. Youghiogheny, 7½@8c per bushel afloat; Muskingum Valley, 9c on cars; Hocking Valley, 10c at elevator, and all 11@12c delivered; Ashland, 6¼c afloat, and 10c delivered; Ohio river, 5c afloat, and 9c delivered; Kanawha cannel, 16c afloat, and 20@22c delivered; Indiana cannel, 18c per bushel, and anthracite, $9 50@10 00 per ton, delivered.

Coke—Is quiet. City manufactured 7c per bushel at yard, and 8@9c, delivered; gas house and crushed, 8c at yard, and Connellsville 8c afloat, and at 10@12c delivered; McKeesport, 5c afloat, and 7@8c delivered.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—Coal—Lump coal is sold as follows: Pittsburgh at 11c; Pine Hill at 10c; Kentucky at 9@10c; Raymond City at 10c; Pomeroy at 10c; city coke at 10c; gas coke at 9c; cannel at 18@20c; anthracite at $10 00@10 50. Pittsburgh, afloat, at 7½@7¾c. Pomeroy, 7½c.

IRONTON ITEMS.—The Lawrence Mill will probably start up next week.

The Norton Iron Works shipped 2,539 kegs of nails this week.

Hecla Furnace will resume blast as soon as they secure sufficient charcoal—probably in May.

The Iron and Steel Company's Mill went on this week with ten heating furnaces. They will now run for a few days to stock up in sizes. The furnace is now banked up.—*Ironton Commercial.*

STATE NEWS.

Miles Updyke was drowned in the Clarion river, near Cooksburg, a few days ago.

It is said that R. Lyle White contemplates the publication of another newspaper in Erie.

Jacob Keech fell dead while working at a fire in Columbia on the 21st inst. Excitement was the cause.

A Berks county forger, who fled a year and a half ago, returned a few days since and was committed to prison in default of $5,900 bail.

A young man named Wenger, aged nineteen, committed suicide in Earl township, Lancaster county, on the 19th inst., by taking strychnine.

Judge Ross, at Norristown, refused the application of Blasius Pistorious, the priest-murderer, for a new trial. Pistorious has not been sentenced.

Mrs. Martha Haldeman, aged eighty years, was found dead in her bed in East Donegal township, Lancaster county, one morning last week.

A New Castle paper attributes the increase in that city's debt to the fact that more than half the members of the City Council part their hair in the middle.

Martin Zeed, of Ashland, Schuylkill county, claims to be the first Union soldier who shed blood in the war. Fifteen years ago Wednesday he was shot in the eye in Baltimore.

Hon. A. Boyd Hamilton, of Harrisburg, has been appointed, temporarily, President of the State Agricultural College, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. George Scott.

Colonel James J. Conner, a prominent citizen of Pottsville, died on the 20th inst. He was a heavy coal operator, and was one of the builders of the Broad Mountain and Mahanoy Railroad.

Mr. Nelson Weisser, of Allentown, died suddenly on the 20th inst. He was a descendant of Conrad Weisser, the celebrated Indian missionary and pioneer of civilization in Pennsylvania.

Rev. Mr. Truesdale, of the Sharon Presbyterian Church, recently received a counterfeit five dollar bill for marrying a couple of strangers. It might startle the wedded pair to learn that no marriage can be legally contracted by fraud.

A little daughter of Richard Johns, of New Castle, was fatally burned on the 19th inst. She was playing at the fire-place during her mother's temporary absence from the house, when her clothes ignited, and she was burned as stated.

Governor Hartranft has issued the warrant for the execution on Thursday, the 8th day of June next, of Edward Kelly, convicted in Carbon county on the 6th day of April, 1876, of the murder of John P. Jones, and sentenced April 12, 1876, to be hanged.

At Boydtown, two miles from Shamokin, Mark Stafford, married to Mrs. Boyd's daughter, shot John Boyd, his brother-in-law, and Samuel Clayberger, in a difficulty about some money, and then shot himself. His injuries are fatal, but Boyd and Clayberger will recover.

A physician died in Lebanon county recently who requested that his remains be desposited in a box of rough boards put together with nails—no screws—and buried in a certain cemetery. Four men were to be his pall bearers, each of whom was to receive one dollar for his services.

George Ritchie, a Philadelphia merchant, committed suicide by shooting himself, at a Norristown hotel, on the morning of the 21st inst. Temporary mental aberration, caused by loss of sleep, is said to have led to the act. He was worth half a million dollars, and had no business troubles.

The Lebanon correspondent of the Reading *Eagle* writes: Aaron L. Bowman, Superintendent of the Lebanon Rolling Mills, with his wife, has left for parts unknown. He has in his employ about 140 workmen all of whom are thrown out of employment and have wages due from one to two weeks. Seven attachments have issued and iron in transitu stopped by the employees who claim it for wages. Nearly one hundred suits for wages have been brought before Justices Murray and Houck. It is reported that he is guilty of some very queer transactions and fled to escape the law. His father reports himself involved by his conduct.

POLITICAL.

State.

General Jacob M. Campbell, ex-Surveyor General, has Senatorial asperations.

The Titusville *Courier* announces that it will not, under any circumstances, support Tilden for the Presidency.

Colonel R. B. Allen, of Parker, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Senate, in Armstrong county.

It is said that Hon. Levi Maish will be unanimously renominated for Congress by the Democracy of the York, Cumberland and Adams district.

Hon. S. Newton Pettis has, at the request of a number of gentlemen in the Crawford Congressional district, consented that his name shall go before the Republican primary meeting, on the 15th of June next, as a candidate for Congress.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

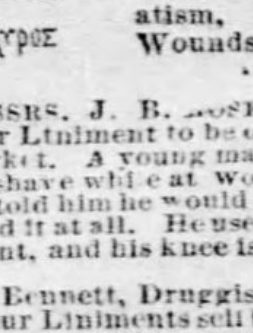
Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF*



CENTAUR LINIMENTS—the greatest remedies ever discovered for flesh, bone and muscle ailments. There are two kinds—white wrapper for Family use—and yellow wrapper for Horses and Animals. They alleviate pain and cure Rheumatism, Strains, Sprains, and Wounds.

"ATHENS, July 18, 1874.

"MESSRS. J. B. ROSE & Co.:—I consider your Centaur Liniment to be one of the best liniments in the market. A young man of this town cut his knee with a shave while at work in Pennsylvania. The doctor told him he would have a stiff knee. He could not bend it at all. He used one or two bottles of your Liniment, and his knee is now as well as ever.

E. S. DUTTON."

C. F. Bennett, Druggist, Rock Prairie, Mo., says: "Centaur Liniments sell better and give the best satisfaction of anything in the market."

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil. It is as pleasant to take as honey. For wind colic and sour stomach it is simply wonderful. Physicians recommend it.

SEE Patterson & Bro's advertisement.

DIED:

BURKE—On Monday morning, April 24, 1876, at New Florence, Pa., EDMUND BURKE, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

WATSON—On Saturday evening, April 22, 1876, at 11 o'clock, ANDREW WATSON, Esq., in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

CORDIER—On Sunday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 5 o'clock, at Claremont, Allegheny county, ADOLPHUS HENRY, only son of Henry and Mary Cordier, aged twenty years, seven months and twenty days.

BYRAM—On Sunday morning, April 23, 1876, WM. H. BYRAM, aged seventy-four years, eleven months and thirteen days.

COLE—On Sabbath afternoon, April 23, 1876, JULIET BENNETT, infant daughter of Charles L. and Sallie M. Cole, aged eighteen months.

BURKE—On Monday morning, April 24, 1876, at New Florence, Pa., EDMUND BURKE, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876.

THE exports from Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $856,535.

THE United States does not by any means enjoy a monopoly of corrupt practices. The Assize Court of Paris is about to hold an extraordinary session for the trial of fifty-one prisoners holding public office, accused of defrauding that municipality of its revenues, amounting to several million dollars, derived from the great central markets.

THERE are veins of silver in all lead mines, and sometimes, at rare intervals, a flash of genuine wit lightens up the darkness of "Sunset" COX radiantly. This is the remark he made concerning the Democratic leader of the House, a day or two ago: "I am reminded by my friend from Illinois that I have no war record. That is true, and even his is stricken out of the *Congressional Record!*"

THE House Journal Clerk, having resigned in order to escape dismissal, the Assistant Journal Clerk should now be invited to walk the plank. It turns out that he was tried by General JOE HOOKER during the war upon the charge of having abetted desertion, was found guilty, and served out his sentence until the end of the war. It is possible, however, that these facts secured his appointment.

WHAT did Congressman CAULFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, go to Mexico for, during the closing period of the war? Had it anything to do with his connection with the conspiracy of MARMADUKE, JAKE THOMPSON and other rebel leaders to release the Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglass, and turn them loose on the defenseless people of Chicago?

MASSACHUSETTS has an elephant on her hands in the shape of a half-finished pauper palace, which was to have cost $650,000, but which will cost fully $2,000,000 by the time it is ready to receive the two or three hundred public paupers for whom it is designed. And this for public paupers when honest, hard-working men and women are daily being sold out of house and home because they cannot pay the taxes and interest due on their humble dwellings. A good deal of insane enthusiasm has been shown in the extravagant system under which the lunatic paupers of the old Bay State are taken care of.

CONGRESSMAN CAULFIELD, Chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice, who has been sending out calumnies against the President, through the press, because the latter approved of measures to prevent illegal voting in New York city, was courtmartialed at Chicago during the war, for connection with a conspiracy of the Knights of the Golden Circle to release rebel prisoners confined at Camp Douglas, and only escaped conviction on technicalities. The Chicago *Journal* also charges that he holds his present seat by means of illegal voting and election frauds. No wonder that he is sensitive on the subject.

THERE has been a gratifying increase in the shipments of cereals from New York, this year, compared with the corresponding period of 1875. The New York *Bulletin* gives the following as the movement for the past fifteen weeks of the current year: Flour, 79,514 barrels; wheat, 1,046,718 bushels; corn, 206,649 bushels. In the shipments of cornmeal, rye, oats and peas, there is also a considerable excess over last year. It is also worthy of notice that our exportations of dry goods continue to augment steadily, the total shipments this year being 23,857 packages, as against 8,990 during the corresponding period last year, 5,043 in 1874 and 3,805 in 1873.

AN INTERESTING table of statistics has recently been sent to the Senate from the Postoffice Department, showing the receipts and expenditures at different postoffices in the country for the year 1875. The largest receipts are of course from the New York postoffice, which were last year nearly $3,000,000. The expenses were twenty-seven per cent. of the receipts. Philadelphia comes next, Boston next, Chicago next, and St. Louis and Cincinnati next. The receipts at the Pittsburgh postoffice were $217,387 57, and the expenses $75,260 14, or about twenty-two per cent of the recepits, a very creditable showing; Cincinnati, Milwaukee and Toledo being the only offices in the country exhibiting a lower rate.

MASSACHUSETTS has just "pardoned" a man who nine years ago was sentenced to the State penitentiary for the alleged crime of arson, of which it is now proved he was perfectly innocent. He recently petitioned the Legislature to reimburse him in the sum of $10,000, the amount he would probably have earned had he lived as a free man. The committee on the subject, while admitting the justice of the petition, have given him "leave to withdraw," on the ground that the payment of such a sum to him, under the circumstances, "would establish an expensive precedent." He feels the stigma of States prison life clinging to him, yet he has no means of redress. His present motto is, "God Save the State of Massachusetts." And still hundreds of guilty wretches are allowed to go free.

THE Connecticut Supreme Court has decided that ballots evidently intended for a man who is a candidate for office are to be counted, even if there is a small error in the names. This decision establishes a sound principle in political law, namely, that the intent of the voter is the main thing to be considered; that the object of voting is to ascertain that intent, and that to allow any trivial technicality, such as a mere clerical error, to defeat the expression of his will, robs the citizen of his political right and subverts the entire purpose of our political system. The decision is a bitter reflection on the arbitray action of the Democratic judiciary of New Hampshire, last year, in throwing out the ballots for "NATT" HEAD, Republican candidate for State Senator, on the ground that he was christened "NATHANIEL."

THE run upon the different United States sub-Treasuries and depositaries for silver for change still continues. The immediate effect of this is to make fractional currency somewhat scarce. Congress does not intend to authorize any more fractional currency. There is no danger that there will be any scarcity of silver for the redemption of fractional currency, because there are only $42,000,000 outstanding, of which perhaps $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 are lost or destroyed, and $10,000,000 perhaps will be floating around for some time. There is only the danger of hoarding that is incident to any change in the system of paper money back to a coin system. There is complaint about the sending of drafts West for change, but it is believed that silver drafts will satisfy the demand. The silver bill now before the Senate proposes to enlarge the facilities for the use of silver, and it is possible that something may be done to make the legal-tender bills of one and two dollars exchangeable at the sub-Treasuries and depositories for coin, so as to prevent the exhaustion of small change.

THE last annual registration report of Massachusetts, just published, contains some curious and significant facts concerning the peopling of that State, from which it appears that the Commonwealth is steadily becoming foreignized. A quarter of a century ago, from 1849 to 1853, the children born were 63.2 of American parentage, 35.96 of foreign, and 1.02 of mixed blood. From 1847 to 1855, Massachusetts had the greatest influx, owing to famine, fever, revolution and oppression in Ireland, and peace and plenty in the Bay State. The figures for each five years after 1853 are for American parentage: 50.38, 46.66, 42.85, 40.54, and lastly, 38.89 per cent. The increase of those from foreign parents grew from 41.12 to 48.43 per cent. In 1859 they passed the native-born element, and since that time have gained gradually. The mixed population increased from 1.02 per cent. to 12.68 per cent. in 1874. Of the 45,631 children born in 1874, the last printed census, 21,807 came from foreign parents, and only 17,500 from purely American blood, making a majority of 4,299, which is an excess of more than 25 per cent. Although the deaths among the foreign-born are more numerous than among the Americans, the difference is more than made up by adult immigrants, coming at this time more from Canada than anywhere else; while, to give them the more advantage, the American-born are constantly leaving the State. The Anglo-American is gradually deserting Massachusetts; foreigners and Celtic-Americans are taking possession, and in religion, Protestantism scarcely holds its own. What kind of a person will the new composite Yankee be?

THE CONGRESSIONAL SLANDER MILL.

Mr. CAULFIELD gravely informs Secretary BRISTOW that there is no need for kicking up a fuss about a Congressional committee examining charges against him without apprising him of the fact, since the man who made the charges had failed to substantiate them. The accuser in this case was a reckless defamer named BARTLEY, who went before CAULFIELD's committee and testified, in secret session of that committee, that he had heard a man named SUIT say that he had once paid BRISTOW $40,000 to resign his place as United States District Attorney for Kentucky, and become SUIT's attorney in several cases commenced against SUIT in the United States courts while BRISTOW was United States District Attorney. Mr. CAULFIELD informs Mr. BRISTOW that he did not think it worth while to inform the latter about this testimony because it was merely hearsay, and because, also, it was completely refuted by the direct testimony of Mr. SUIT, who deposed that, not only did such things never happen, but that he had never had any conversation about them with BARTLEY. As this was a complete exoneration of Mr. BRISTOW, and as Mr. BARTLEY's hearsay testimony was totally unsupported, Mr. CAULFIELD thinks Mr. BRISTOW unnecessarily sensitive about such ridiculous charges.

But if, as Mr. CAUFIELD says, the testimony of Mr. BARTLEY was "simple hearsay," and therefore unworthy of the notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, why was Mr. BARTLEY allowed to put in his "simple hearsay" as actual testimony? What right has a committee of Congress to carry on an investigation against an officer of the Government upon the "simple hearsay" blatherings of a common calumniator?

It is a significant fact that all knowledge of this hearsay testimony was withheld by CAULFIELD's committee from Mr. BRISTOW for about a week, and was not communicated to him until BARTLEY's evidence was sent to the press for publication, care being taken that Mr. SUIT's denial of it was *not* also sent along with it. The investigation had proved nothing against the Secretary of the Treasury; but Mr. CAULFIELD's committee, which alone was acquainted with BARTLEY's evidence, gave circulation to the lie and withheld the contradiction of it, with the apparent determination that the lie should travel all over the land before the grudgingly conceded truth was allowed to start out to overtake it.

Mr. CAULFIELD, it is true, now admits that Mr. BRISTOW stands before his committee "with the fullest exoneration of even a suspicion;" but he did not do this justice to the Secretary until he was *driven* into it. The slander upon BRISTOW was sent to Philadelphia and Baltimore for publication on the 17th and was published on the 18th. Why did not Mr. CAULFIELD instantly and indignantly deny it? He did not do so. He suffered the lie to circulate, uncontradicted; and it was only on the 20th, after Mr. BRISTOW had demanded a full investigation, that CAULFIELD, tardily, unwillingly, and in the very coldest and most formal terms, published his exoneration of the Secretary. If BRISTOW had not forced this exoneration, CAULFIELD would, so far as appearances go, have permitted the well-concocted falsehood to poison the public mind without a word from him to counteract it.

The numerous investigations instituted by the House were undertaken with the conviction that they would unearth a vast amount of fraud, but they have not, so far, been successful. Chagrined and mortified at their failure, the managers of these investigations try to startle the public, whenever they can, with such stray items of hearsay evidence as they can from time to time pick up. They evidently know them to be false; but a lie well circulated and well stuck to is, in their judgment, better than the truth. The public have had nothing, as yet, from these investigations but the vaguest and most unreliable tittle-tattle, and there is scarcely a court in Christendom that would permit such evidence to be heard in any case whatever. It is a shame to the American name that such inconsequential stuff should be allowed to be heard in the forum of the people. The jury, in the end, will set it all right; but this whole system of political perjury for party effect is utterly disgraceful and an insult to the intelligence of a discriminating people.

WHAT DAVENPORT IS CHARGED WITH.

The following condensed statement of the facts in the case of DAVENPORT, the New York Supervisor of Elections, is from the Chicago *Tribune*, and presents the history of the affair very concisely. The President has been charged with having taken $35,000 from the Secret Service fund of the Treasury and with having paid the money to Supervisor DAVENPORT with the corrupt purpose of using that sum in carrying the Presidential election for GRANT in 1872. The *Tribune* says:

"The money was received by John I. Davenport, a United States Commissioner of New York, who acted as Chief Supervisor of Elections at the election of 1872, and was disbursed by him, as it is claimed, for the lists of voters prepared as a check upon the frauds at the ballot box. The money was paid out of the Secret Service fund, and, as ex-Attorney General Williams testifies, on the express orders of the President. This is the story in brief. It has furnished certain newspapers with an opportunity for announcing that the nation has been disgraced by the corruption of its Chief Executive, and to suggest by indirection, if not outright, that General Grant be impeached.

To understand the merits of the case, it is necessary to go back to the election of 1868. The frauds on the ballot-box in New York city in that election were the grossest and most shameless ever perpetrated up to that time, and only equaled by the bold attempt at robbing and stuffing by the thieves in the recent town election in South Chicago. The consequence of this system of frauds was that Mr. Seymour, the Democratic candidate for President, received a majority in New York city which was 40,000 in excess of any previous or honest majority, and 20,000 in excess of Tilden's majority in the "tidal wave" election of 1874. The votes for these years were as follows:

1868.	
Seymour	108,316
Grant	47,738
Democratic majority	60,578
1872.	
Greeley	77,814
Grant	54,667
Democratic majority	23,147
1874.	
Tilden (Dem.)	87,436
Dix (Rep.)	44,908
Democratic majority	42,528

Thus, after a growth of six years and in one of the most exciting elections that ever occurred, the Democratic majority of New York city fell short of that of 1868 by nearly 20,600, and Greeley's majority was nearly 40,000 less. No better evidence of the frauds of 1868 could be desired. Indeed, the robbing and stuffing of the ballot-boxes were practically admitted, and the outrage was so great as to fasten the attention of Congress. It was mainly on account of the frauds in New York city that Congress passed the act (Revised Statutes, Sec. 2,011) providing for the appointment by the United States Judges of Supervisors of Election (two for each voting precinct) in cities and towns of over 20,000 inhabitants, whenever Representatives in Congress are voted for. It was in the general election of 1872 that this law was first applied to prevent and reduce the frauds of New York city, with the result already noted.

The John I. Davenport who is said to have been paid $35,000 for the preparation of voting lists, was the Chief Supervisor in the New York District,—a position provided by the law,—and superintended the supervision of the registry lists. Among the duties of his position defined in Revised Statutes, Sec. 2,026, is the following:

> The Chief Supervisor shall prepare and furnish all necessary books, forms, blanks, and instructions for the use and direction of the Supervisors of Election in the several cities and towns in their respective districts: * * * he shall require of the Supervisors of Election, when necessary, lists of the persons who may register and vote, or either, in their respective election districts or voting precincts, and cause the names of those on any such list whose right to register or vote is honestly doubted to be verified by proper inquiry, and examination at the respective places by them assigned as their residences.

This is precisely what Mr. Davenport did. He had a complete list of voters made for New York city. That list enabled him and his subordinates to check the frauds, and the result was a decrease of 40,000 in the Democratic majority. Probably by reason of this list, and the facilities it afforded for revising the registration, New York city had the first honest election that has been held there for many years.

BASING INVESTIGATIONS UPON MERE RUMOR.

The system of carrying on Congressional investigations upon mere rumor is not a new one. It was tried in JACKSON's time, and failed. No one doubts the Democracy of JACKSON, and we invite the attention of all Democrats to the following letter of President JACKSON to HENRY S. FOOTE. It sets forth the true and the only true basis of Congressional investigation, to wit: that *specific* charges shall be made before an investigation is ordered. General charges are too vague for notice, and President JACKSON established the precedent that no department of the Government should furnish any information to a committee until specific and direct charges were made.

It seems that while JACKSON was President, Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi, had a resolution adopted in Congress for the appointment of a committee to make a general and wholesale investigation of the Executive Departments, with power to send for persons and papers. Mr. FOOTE, as chairman of that committee, sent numerous demands to the department for information, etc., and the letter of the President, from which the following is an extract, is the answer which JACKSON gave to such demands.

> The heads of departments may answer such requests as they please, provided they do not withhold their own time and that of the officers under their direction from public business to the injury thereof to that business. I shall direct them to devote themselves to their duties in preference to any illegal and unconstitutional call for information, no matter from what source it may come, and however anxious they may be to meet it. For myself I shall repel all such attempts as an invasion of the principles of justice as well as of the Constitution, and I shall esteem it my sacred duty to the people of the United States to resist them as I would the establishment of a Spanish inquisition. If, after all the severe accusations contained in various speeches of yourself and your associates, you are unwilling of your own accord to bring specific charges, then I request your committee to call yourself and your associates and every other member of Congress who made general charge of corruption, to testify before God and the country whether you or they knew of any specific corruption or abuse of trust in the Executive Departments, and if so, what it was. If you are able to point to any case where there is the slightest reason to suspect corruption or abuse of trust, no obstacle which I can remove shall be interposed to prevent the fullest scrutiny by all legal means. The offices of all the departments will be opened to you, and every facility furnished for this purpose. I shall on the one hand cause every possible facility consistent with law and justice to be given to the investigation of specific, tangible charges, and on the other shall repudiate all attempts to invade the just rights of the Executive Departments, and of the individuals composing the same. If, after all your clamor, you will make no specific charges or bring no proof of such as are made, you and your associates must be regarded by the good people of the United States as the authors of unfounded calumnies, and the estimation of all public servants you have assaulted will, in the estimation of all honorable men, stand fully acquitted.

THE current number of the *British Quarterly* has an article on "The Balance of Power," which is peculiarly interesting not only because it shows so clearly the growth and force of the system of alliances and guarantees by which it was attempted to restrain the strong and protect the weak, and thus secure the peace of Europe, but for its not less clear exposition of the steps by which the balance of power has been completely overthrown, so that now there is no security for peace except such as may exist in the selfish interest of the great nations. The German Empire now far surpasses any other European State in military power, and could only be successfully resisted by a combination of the rest. The concluding observations of the paper are very suggestive, and will be helpful to all Americans who watch with interest the movement of European affairs:

> The balance of power, as it was understood fifty years ago, and down to a more recent time, has been totally destroyed; no alliances can be said to exist between any of the great powers, but each of them follows a distinct course of policy, free from any engagements to the rest, except on some isolated points; the minor States can appeal to no certain engagement or fixed general principle for protection, except, perhaps, as far as the neutrality of Switzerland and Belgium is concerned; and, for the last two centuries there has not been a time at which all confidence in public engagements and common principles of international law has been so grievously shaken. Where the reign of law ends, the reign of force begins, and we trace the inevitable consequence of this dissolution of legal international ties in the enormous augmentation of military establishments, which is the curse and the disgrace of the present age. Every State appears to feel that its security depends on arming the whole virile population, and maintaining in what is called a state of peace all the burdens of a complete armament; indeed, in the most barbarous ages and the most sanguinary wars there were, doubtless, fewer men under arms, and less money spent in arming them, than at the present day. We do not retain the faith of our forefathers, in the balance of power. It is impossible to regulate or control the growth and development of their forces, which depend not on territorial possessions alone, but on their industry, their credit, their natural resources and their internal institutions. It is impossible to weigh their relative power and influence in nice or golden scales, nor can we always compel them *"parcere subjectis et debellare superbos."* But the recognition of certain mutual obligations and principles of public law is the fundamental condition of civilization itself. Nothing can be more injurious to society than that the States of Europe should exist without alliances, without mutual confidence, without a common system based on the principles of justice and of peace, the weak living in dread of the strong, the strong armed to the teeth against each other. We trust that, before another great catastrophe arises from this state of disguised hostility, a truer balance of power may be established by a return to sounder principles; for peace can never be secure unless it is protected by the concurrence of the leading nations of the world, and by their determination to oppose a combined resistance to those who have no object but their own aggrandizement and ambition.

THE following table shows how largely our export trade in sugars has grown within a year, under the stimulus of the slight protection afforded by our tariff laws:

	To Canada.		To other ports.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
January, lbs	485,474	717,800	261,216	278,073
February	849,253	1,428,790	610,348	1,400,236
March	299,668	939,086	862,081	2,873,812
Total	1,634,395	3,085,676	1,733,645	4,552,121

Grand total three months 1876.....lbs. 7,637,797
Grand total three months 1875.....lbs. 3,368,040

In this connection it should be borne in mind that the MORRISON tariff bill drafted in England to suit the wishes of the manufacturers there, and transmitted to the United States by the Cobden Club, and reported by the Democrats on the Ways and Means Committee to the House for favorable action, has been made the special order of that body for April 26th; and we heartily indorse the suggestion of the *Inter-Ocean* that influential citizens of the several Congressional districts of the country, without waiting for the formality of a petition, write to their immediate representatives, demanding that the mongrel monstrosity die the death merited by every European interference in American politics. The *Inter-Ocean* does not exaggerate when it says:

> Should this bill become a law, the two millions of laborers now out of employment would soon receive the addition of another million idlers; still greater embarrassment would overtake American industry in nearly all its branches; the national revenue would continue to decline until the Government would be forced to negotiate a public loan to provide means to defray current expenditures in a time of profound peace; and the privations, sufferings and discontent of the people would be greatly augmented. The plain duty of the voting masses in this emergency—of the multitude without work and wages—of the vast number threatened with loss of employment; of the manufacturers who would be crippled or prostrated; of the merchants who would sell fewer goods because of the lessened purchasing power of the people; of the transportation companies that would have less to carry, when home production, and thus way freights, shall have been still further diminished, is for one to join in demanding of the House of Representatives that it shall refuse encouragement to a baneful measure, born in a foreign land, imported into the United States by the Cobden Club, and foisted upon Congress by alien influences, aided by paid agents of American birth.

DURING the last three years, it is estimated, the bankrupts of the United States have defrauded their creditors out of three hundred million dollars, this amount being exclusive of honest bankruptcy, the result of unavoidable misfortune. In contrasting this result with the statistics of governmental dishonesty, the comparison is greatly to the advantage of the officeholders. A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* recalls the fact that some three years since it was found by a careful reckoning that *fifty five thousand millions of dollars* passed through the hands of Treasurer SPINNER and those of his subordinates, and that of this inconceivable aggregate there was stolen, under an administration which it is the fashion to brand as the most corrupt in the annals of the country, only $55,000, or one dollar out of every million of dollars. Half of one per cent. on this amount would have made the "stealage" $2,750,000. These results were obtained under the administrations that went before BRISTOW's appointment. When Mr. SPINNER was forced out of the Treasury by Secretary BRISTOW, by the enforced retirement of Mr. TUTTLE, his chief assistant, it was estimated that during his term of office he had handled seventy thousand millions of dollars. It is found, also, that the government has lost less than forty-eight thousand dollars in addition to the fifty five thousand already named. But of this amount forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars were stolen *after* Secretary BRISTOW assumed the control of the Treasury, and after the departure of Mr. TUTTLE. No one presumes to charge this recent theft on any dishonesty in Secretary BRISTOW. But with these results—not mere assertions, but facts of record—what becomes of the outcry against the Secretaries before BRISTOW?

A "STAFF correspondent" of the New York *Times*, who is making a tour of political observation through the Southern States, sums up his conclusions in the statement that the South is more interested in the Southern question than any other part of the country. People at the North, he says, are wholly unable to appreciate the intensity of feeling which prevails there on the subject. The very right of domicile is involved in the question. If the Democrats are successful, the Republican party of the Cotton States must die out forever, for by one means or another the negro voters would be prevented from exercising the rights of citizenship which were assured to them by the results of the war, and their white leaders would be obliged to leave the country and seek homes elsewhere. No fair-minded observer who travels through that part of the country can, he says, deny that "the old residents," "the native whites," of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana are themselves to blame for most of the burdens by which they claim to be oppressed. They are arrogant and overbearing; they are eaten up with false pride and intolerance, and they openly boast that if they elect their President next fall they will "convert the Radicals, or drive them out of the country." There is no doubt of the general correctness of these statements. In fact, the whole advancing civilization of North America is held at bay at MASON's and DIXON's line. The South is in the hands of the people who have always hated, and who to-day hate, the everlasting Yankee. The principles of loyalty and treason do not, nor ever can, mix. To have peace down there, a Republican administration of the National Government is absolutely necessary. In no other way can the Unionists of that section hope for political existence.

WHILE the winter wheat crop in this country is on the whole doing finely, the cold, wet weather in Europe has given a very firm tone to their markets, and has caused large supplies to be sent over from this side. All accounts agree that the acreage of England will show a decided falling off from a year ago, the farmers of that country concentrating their attention more and more upon cattle raising. The course of wheat in the immediate future depends to a very large extent upon the invisible supply in the hands of farmers in Europe as well as in this country. The visible stocks there, and here, are said to be larger by nearly one-half than at this time a year ago, and it is indicated that as soon as navigation fully reopens, which will be in a few weeks, it will be difficult for the market to advance much more, on account of the largely increased supplies that will come in from the hands of the farmers. The latest cablegrams say that "the chances of hostilities in Eastern Europe keep the grain markets in a state of suspense," and it is evident that the Russian grain trade will be more impeded by hostilities than it has been for some time, through the mere fears of declaration of war, which would endanger grain cargoes shipped on board Russian vessels. Speaking of the steadily increasing wheat acreage in the West, the New York *Bulletin* says:

> "That section has now completely won the contest for supremacy among the grain growing countries of the world. Russia, formerly our superior in competition, now openly concedes that she is vanquished by us. A few days ago, the cable informed us that English farmers are turning their lands to other uses than wheat growing, for the very significant reason that they can no longer compete in that grain with the United States. Clearly, a vast development awaits Western agriculture; and there is no section of country to which prosperity is so certainly promised for the next few years as that."

IT WILL be remembered that after the war the archives of the rebel Confederacy fell into the hands of the Government, and that Congress made appropriations from time to time to assure their safe keeping. These documents have already saved the Government millions of dollars in the evidence they furnished in the prosecution of fraudulent claims for cotton and other property destroyed or alleged to have been destroyed during the war. While they are thus serviceable to the Government, and of immense value to the loyal people of the country, the majority in the present House of Representatives refuse to make appropriations for their keeping, and would probably prefer to have them destroyed, inasmuch as they are a standing menace to the eighty rebel officers in that body who helped to make the record, as well as to their Northern allies who so faithfully sustained them. These archives furnish a full history of the Democratic party and its leaders from 1860 to 1865, and, like the skeletons of Union soldiers at Andersonville, they want to have them buried out of sight.

THE increase of liabilities in failures, during the first quarter of the current year, was considerably greater in Canada than on this side of the border. This increase is better shown by the following comparison with past years:

	United States.	Canada.
1872	$121,056,000	$ 6,454,525
1873	228,400,000	12,334,192
1874	155,239,000	7,693,765
1875	201,060,000	28,843,967
First quarter of 1876	64,644,156	7,418,000

It thus appears that the liabilities in failures in Canada in the first quarter of 1876 were greater than during the whole of 1872, while a comparison of the same years shows only half as great an increase in the United States, proving that the commercial depression is even greater in some other countries than in our own.

THE number of immigrants arriving at New York this year is thus far not one-half that of last year. This is due, principally, to the discouraging accounts sent from this country to Europe, and because in the present state of business the class of people here who pay the passage of their friends are deterred from doing so until times change for the better.

Snuff Blighted Belles.

[Hopkinsville (Ky) Democrat.]

Talk about the opium eater or the whisky drinker; how much more are they to be pitied than the lady who is addicted to dipping snuff? We believe there is more snuff used in Hopkinsville than in any other place of its size in Kentucky, and its use is steadily on the increase. Hopkinsville has a reputation for beautiful women, but how long that reputation will last 'tis hard to tell. Some of the prettiest women we knew ten or twelve years ago are now nothing but faded flowers. Lips that once looked like ripe cherries, and for one kiss from which a man would almost give his right arm, now look more like dried apples than anything else we can think of. The cheek, once full and rosy, is now sunken and colorless. The chin, which looks longer, now glories in a bronze-colored stripe, which reaches down to the throat.

We were going down the street the other day, and noticed a lady coming up. It was a windy March day, and the lady's skirts were lifted a little above her boot-tops. We knew the aristocratically arched foot, but hang it! what has become of the nicely rounded ankle? It wasn't there. When we got near enough to look into the lady's face we knew that snuff had done its work. Snuff is robbing women of their beauty and depriving them of husbands. It is more harmful than smoking, and more repulsive than chewing, and its use by ladies is almost as much to be condemned as the drinking of whisky by men; and if the ladies have grounds to talk about men drinking and smoking, they are assurd that snuff dipping in the eyes of men is about as repulsive as the smell of a two-cent-and-a-half cigar, or a sniff of "rifle" whisky to the olfactories of the fair sex.

We indulge the hope that soon there will be an anti-snuff society formed which will be a twin sister of our temperance society. We have no idea how many ladies in our city will take exception to this article; if all that use snuff were to get after us, we would call their name legion, but we are upheld in our action by some of the most sensible mothers in town, in entering a protest against a habit, the adoption of which by a girl is almost as much to be dreaded by a parent as is the first taste of liquor by his boy.

Successful Experiment With a Steam Street Car in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of the 20th inst. says: Yesterday afternoon a trial of the Woodbury steam street car took place on the line of the Market Street Railway Company, and was witnessed by Mayor Stokley, members of Select and Common Councils and a number of invited guests. These all assembled at Forty-first and Haverford road, and after the car was full, six horse cars were brought into requisition to accommodate the party. The car traveled out to the Centennial grounds and from there to the public buildings, passing around the shortest curve with ease and rapidity, frightened no horses, and went over the steepest grades on the road without any forced efforts. The engine of this car, which is vertical in its action, is built around the boiler and in turning a curve turns with the fore wheels. The smoke and steam are consumed by exhaust pipes, so that one of the most serious objections against steam travel is thus removed.

STATE NEWS.

The State Tanners' Convention will meet in Harrisburg on Tuesday next.

Mr. John Africa died in Huntingdon, a few days ago, at the age of eighty-eight years.

Mrs. A. B. Paine, of Pine Creek township, Jefferson county, died very suddenly on Sunday, 16th inst.

On a farm at the Gap, Lancaster county, there are chestnut fence rails, well preserved, which were made in 1760—116 years ago.

Joseph Millen, of Young township, Indiana county, has an ewe which has given birth to eight lambs within the space of eleven months.

Judge Henderson won't allow the Lebanonians to eat pea-nuts in the court house, and throw the shells around the room while court is in session.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: The fall wheat in Erie and adjoining counties has never looked finer than at present; in fact, crops generally look well throughout the country.

Martin Wise, aged seventy, of Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, a stone mason by trade, hung himself from the rafters of the barn of George P. Yocum. Poverty and destitution.

General Harrison Allen has returned from Colorado to his former home in Warren, and will remain there. Mrs. Allen's health was not good in the West and the family concluded to come back East. So says the *Mail*.

In Paint township, Somerset county, on the 19th inst., Jacob Rose and John J. Sease had a quarrel, and the latter struck the former a blow on the head which caused his death a few hours later. Mr. Rose was about fifty years of age.

As a young man named Henry Logan was passing the saloon of James West, Coaldale, Schuylkill county, a door was opened and several shots fired at him. One ball struck him in the left breast below the heart. No arrests have been made.

Lizzie Hollingsworth, a young German girl, borrowed mourning garments from eighteen different families in Philadelphia, in order to go in proper apparel to the funeral of her parents. The clothing was recovered at five pawnshops, and Lizzie goes to Moyamensing to finish her mourning.

Mrs. Rayman, of Shanksville, Somerset county, died very suddenly on last Thursday afternoon. She was sitting on the rocking chair, and when approached by one of the members of the family, was found to be dead. Her death is supposed to have been caused by a paralytic stroke.

There is an old grist mill, on the Loyalhanna creek, a mile or so below Latrobe, which was built in the year 1776, and is consequently one hundred years old, and is a good mill yet and in good order. Of course much of the machinery has been replaced, but the house is the same. The property has been in the same family for nearly a century.

There were in Philadelphia, last week, 343 deaths—an increase of 20 over the number reported the week previous. Of the whole number, 194 were adults and 149 children, 60 being under one year old. The principal causes of death were: Diseases of the respiratory organs, 121; convulsions, 23; heart disease, 8; dropsy, 9; debility, 11; inflammation of the brain, 10; inflammation of the stomach and bowels, 13; marasmus, 9; old age, 6; paralysis, 9.

The Columbia *Herald*, in referring to the fire in the Catholic church of that borough, on Monday, says that when the fire broke out a little girl residing at the pastoral house, started off in her fright and ran all the way to Marietta—over three miles—to notify her pastor of the trouble. The fact is that she out ran the telegraph, for before the messenger at Marietta had reached Father Pieper, stopping at the house of a friend in the lower part of the town, she had delivered her message and her pastor was on his way home!

On the 15th inst. Hannah Cox, wife of John Cox, of Kennett township, Chester county, died. The West Chester *Republican* says: Her's was the hospitable hearth that sheltered Whittier when he dared to take up the cry for freedom. Her's was the voice that welcomed Garrison, Lowell, Parker, Coates, Lucretia Mott and other champions for truth and humanity. Her's was the kindly greeting, too, that welcomed the timid, shrieking, hunted bondman, and her's was the blessing that went with him on his journey toward freedom.

Centennial travel will turn the Schuylkill this summer into a smaller Thames. Besides row boats, sail boats and yachts, several steamers will plow the stream. The Fairmount Steamboat Company will put upon their line four additional crafts, making ten in all, that will be capable of carrying 20,000 persons to the Belmont (Centennial grounds) landing daily. Last year the six steamers employed between Fairmount and Schuylkill Falls carried 300,000 people.

Wm. Hedrick, of Thornburg, Delaware county, cut in two a large tree blown down by the storm. It lay on a hillside, and he stood on the top of the log, twenty feet from the roots, and chopped it off, when the great weight at the roots caused the tree to spring back into its place, flinging Mr. Hedrick into the air and landing him some twenty feet below the base of the tree, where he lay unconscious two hours or more. In falling his head struck against a stump, lacerating the side of his face in a frightful manner, and he was injured otherwise very seriously.

Mr. Joseph Dowdle, a railroad engineer, living at Palo Alto, is a singularly unfortunate individual. While in the performance of his duty on Friday last he was informed by telegraph that his child was dead. He was compelled to reply that his leg was taken off by the engine and he could not come to the funeral. Only a short time ago this same man received two dispatches at the same moment, one containing intelligence that one of his children had just died, while the other informed him that his brother had been killed by the explosion of a locomotive boiler. Mr. Dowdle's experience proves the truth of the adage that "misfortunes never come singly."

A few days ago Judge Handley, of Luzerne county, rendered a decision which will be of general interest if it stands. It seems that Fred. House, a minor, enlisted and went to the war during the late rebellion. His local bounty amounted to $300, and of this sum he sent home $245. Upon the return of the young man his father refused to give him the sum, on the ground that, as he was a minor, he had no right to it. The Court ruled that bounty was not wages, but a gratuity, and as such the father had no control over it. It also ruled that where a minor makes a contract for his services on his own account, and his father is cognizant of the fact, and makes no objection, there is an implied assent that the son shall have his earnings, and unless there is a design to defraud the father's creditors, the earnings will belong to the son.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: Last week a young lady, who was on her way to Reading, arrived at Sunbury. At night she was accosted by a ruffian who sought to abduct her. She screamed "murder!" when several persons came to her assistance, and her would-be abductor fled. The young lady's story is that when she was a child she was stolen from her home by a band of gypsies. She made frequent attempts to escape and at last escaped, although threatened with death. One of the railroad employees accompanied her to this city after her narrow escape from capture and had her transferred to a train for Reading. The young lady's story was corroborated in part by her dark complexion and clothing, being dressed as gypsies usually are. She said she recognized in the voice of her assailant one of the gypsy band.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of the 20th inst. says: This morning at a quarter past twelve o'clock Kirk Few, Sr., one of the oldest, if not the oldest railroad man in the United States, died at his residence at Middletown from a disease of the bladder with which he had been troubled for some time. Mr. Few was a contractor on the old State line, which extended from Philadelphia to Columbia, and afterwards run an engine on that road. He was subsequently superintendent of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, and when the Pennsylvania Railroad assumed control of the road he was appointed supervisor of the Harrisburg and Lancaster branch, which position he filled until the time of his death. Mr. Few was sixty-eight years of age and his funeral will take place at Middletown on Saturday. The numerous acquaintances of the deceased in this city and along the line of the road will regret to learn of his demise.

OBITUARY.

HON O. J. DICKEY.

The death of Hon. Oliver J. Dickey, at Lancaster, Pa., was announced in the telegraphic columns of the COMMERCIAL on Saturday morning. He was born in old Brighton, Beaver county, on April 6, 1823. He was a son of Hon. John Dickey, who many years ago represented the Beaver district in Congress. When young he removed to Lancaster and entered Mr. Thaddeus Stephens' office as a law student. After his admission to the bar he remained in the same office, and was Mr. Stevens' trusted friend and business associate until the death of the great commoner. At the Lancaster bar he occupied a prominent place. From 1856 to 1859 he served as District Attorney of Lancaster county. On the death of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, during the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Dickey was elected to fill the vacancy. He was subsequently twice re-elected for full terms, retiring in 1873, after five years' service. He positively declined a re-election, and was succeeded by the present member, A. Herr Smith.

The latest exhibition of Anglican idiocy is that by the vicar of Boston, who has caused a tombstone in the churchyard to be taken up, and turned round, and placed close to another tombstone, so as to conceal the inscription upon it, solely because the inscription contained the following words: "A consistent member of the Wesleyan society upward of sixty years."

THE STEWART ESTATE.

Judge Hilton, the Executor—Mrs. Stewart's Transfer Explained by Dr. Marcy.

The *Nation* says: By one of the most remarkable testamentary operations on record, Judge Hilton has now, within a week after Mr. Stewart's death, acquired the bulk of his property, worth from ten to twenty millions, transferring to Mrs. Stewart as an equivalent the one million which was left him by the testator for taking care of the estate. In the eye of the law, therefore, we suppose Mr. Hilton takes the property, charged with the duty of carrying out Mr. Stewart's charities, whatever they may have been. Judge Hilton's character as a public benefactor is therefore of some interest to the public; and it may be worth while to recall the fact that some years ago there was a ring in this city composed of four gentlemen, named Tweed, Sweeny, Hall and Connolly; that one of these, Peter B. Sweeny, was put at the head of a body called the Park Commission, and that associated with him was one Judge Hilton. The new board went to work to benefit the public. They lopped off and cast away the boughs from the trees in the park where they were most necessary; they allowed quack-medicine advertisements to be painted on the rocks; and, to cap the climax, the old Park Commission having employed a skilled zoologist by the name of Waterhouse Hawkins to restore some fossils of extinct species of animals, they dismissed Mr. Hawkins, while Judge Hilton issued an order to have the models carted away and buried, and to have the molds and sketch-models destroyed, on the ground that a naturalist might better employ his time than in wasting it over dead animals. In fact, they conducted themselves like vandals and public enemies. We sincerely trust that Judge Hilton will devote his suddenly acquired wealth to private enterprise. Prayers against his attempting to do anything for the public with it might well be offered in the churches.

THE TRANSFER BY MRS. STEWART.

The New York *World* says: A great deal of gossip is current at the clubs and among the merchants in relation to the transfer of Mrs. A. T. Stewart's interest in her late husband's business to ex-Judge Henry Hilton. Dr. Marcy, Mr. Stewart's physician, has been intimately connected with Mr. Stewart for the past few years, and has, on several occasions, accompanied him on his trips to Europe. Dr. Marcy yesterday said that Mrs. Stewart was perfectly competent to transact any business connected with her husband's estate. She was, he added, a lady highly cultivated and accomplished, though of a very retiring disposition.

In regard to the supposed sudden transfer of her interest in her husband's business and in the real estate, mills and factories outside of New York, there was a perfect understanding between Mrs. Stewart and Judge Hilton. No one outside of the parties interested could or need know of the wishes or intentions of Mr. Stewart. "Although $1,000,000 may seem a small sum of money for the transfer of this interest," continued Dr. Marcy, "yet it is a sum (so far as I know) that was fixed upon by Mr. Stewart himself some time previous to his death, it being his express wish that Judge Hilton should step into place so as to perpetuate the name of the firm and relieve his wife from all harrassing cares which must otherwise have fallen upon her. He had the greatest confidence in his friend and legal adviser, knowing, as he did, that during the long period they had been associated Judge Hilton was a man of undoubted honor and integrity, and pronounced by all who knew him to be a sound lawyer. Had Mr. Stewart at any time caught his friend in an act of deceit, dishonesty or want of honor, he would have been thrown adrift in an instant. Mr. Stewart had great discernment of human nature; no one could judge more correctly of a man's disposition or character. There were many reasons why Mr. Stewart did not publish to the world through his will his plans in regard to the disposition of his property either for charitable or other purposes. It was sufficient for him to know and trust in his wife and friend. Had Judge Hilton not stepped into Mr. Stewart's shoes, the large concern could not have gone along as it had done, and on the pay rolls there were 9,600 employees to be considered, the majority of whom had families to support. Mrs. Stewart could not carry on the business, and it was never intended she should. It was certain that Mr. Stewart's partner could not continue to run the business on his own capital and interest in the business, though himself a very rich man. I know that Mr. Stewart had always standing to his own credit at the bank $3,000,000, so that he could withstand almost any business panic or disaster. It can therefore be readily seen why Mr. Stewart expressed the wishes he did.

"The extent of Mr. Stewart's property held in the wholesale and retail stores is greatly exaggerated. He kept no more stock on hand than was really necessary for so large a concern. He bought cheaply for cash, sold principally for cash, and when any goods were likely to hang upon his hand they were marked down and quickly disposed of. One of his charitable plans was the establishment of mills and factories in Rorchester and Hempsted and other places by which the mechanic might advance himself by his industry—for he was a hater of paupers—and there is not the slightest doubt but that Judge Hilton will continue to carry out his plans, as he calls them, as if Mr. Stewart lived. This is one explanation to the letter addressed to his wife. Only a few days before his death he spoke to me in reference to the Home of the Working Girls. In that conversation he said that the building would be pushed forward to completion at once and occupied. He said: 'I and Hilton have decided upon a plan to carry out my intention. Four rooms, 64x96, are to be fitted up in good style—one as a reading room, one for educational purposes for those who desire it, another for music and another for dancing, lectures or entertainments which the girls may wish for themselves and friends.' The whole building," continued Dr. Marcy, "is to be furnished with black walnut and marble and made as comfortable as possible. The girls are to pay two and four dollars a week for the use of their rooms, according to place, and food is to be furnished for them at cost price. Whatever surplus money remains after paying for attendance is to go towards establishing a sinking fund, so as to lessen the cost of living. Already I know $2,000,000 have been spent on the building, and $500,000 are to be spent in furnishing it. The building will accommodate 2,000 persons with sleeping apartments. This is another of Mr. Stewart's plans and in this way he was anxious to afford charity to the humbler classes."

Dr. Marcy then went on to give Mr. Stewart's reason for taking Judge Hilton into his confidence in preference to his partner, Mr. Libbey, Mr. Butler, or Mr. Stewart's brother, Mr. Clinch, which were of a personal nature. He said that Mrs. Stewart had a very large fortune at her disposal, and as he himself had no blood relation of his own, Mr. Stewart gave her absolute control, and she could provide for her own relatives and make such charitable bequests as she might think fit under the counsel of Judge Hilton. Dr. Marcy concluded that he had every reason to believe Mr. Stewart's property would be properly disposed of, and that it would be seen Mrs. Stewart was a woman of much intelligence and forethought, and that Judge Hilton would never betray the great trust reposed in him, the more so because he was not fettered by any legal conditions or technicalities in carrying out Mr. Stewart's last behests.

PERSONAL.

Miss Vienna Demorest, the daughter of the famous modiste, has modestly abandoned all idea of continuing her career as a public singer.

Louis Riel, President of the Republic of Winnipeg during the insurrection of 1870, is, according to the Ottawa *Free Press*, in a madhouse in Montreal.

The New London folks, who hired Beecher to lecture for $300, aren't so enthusiastic over him as they were. His audience was very small, and there was a loss of $150 on the lecture.

Mrs. Morrill, an American painter, has returned from Europe with two pictures: "The First Battle of the Puritans," and "Washington Welcoming the Provision Trains," for the purchase of which it is said she is negotiating with the Government at $50,000.

A recent French writer reasons that the progress of civilization, if it diminishes the oppression of woman, will result in a proportionate diminution of her social influence. Civilization, he claims, is steadily narrowing the domain of sentiment to enlarge that of interest. All that reason gains passion must lose, and in proportion as the role of science increases, that of love must diminish.

They are up to sharp political tricks in the Sandwich Islands. Honolulu papers report that Aon Kamauoha, representative-elect for South Kona, has been arrested on some trumped up charge of larceny, and sentenced by the District Justice, Nahinu, who was defeated in the election, to five months' imprisonment at hard labor, which will be just sufficient to keep him out of the legislative Assembly.

The New York canvass for Tilden makes melancholy progress at the South. It is persistently sustained, a fraction of the papers of both parties being forced to notice it while filing their dissent. The Augusta, Ga., *Sentinel* records the receipt of Montgomery Blair's St. Louis pronunciamento for Tilden, accompanied by a request to publish it even if without "full editorial approval," and adds: "We can neither publish nor approve. If Mr. Tilden be nominated, the Southern people will support him just as they would support an Egyptian mummy; but they will not support him because they like Mr. Tilden or the men who control him. We do not think he stands any more chance of getting the nomination than a mud-turtle does of becoming a humming-bird. If he is nominated, the prospect for his defeat is exceptionally bright."

Kansas reports extraordinarily encouraging prosperity for this year's crops. It is estimated that the growing wheat crop will be by many hundred thousand bushels the largest ever raised in the State.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

Letter from Parker—Seventy-three New Wells Since March—Fourteen of Them Dry Holes—Development in Vairous Districts—Unjust Tax on Oil Operators—Unruly Lumbermen—Accident.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARKER CITY, April 23, 1876.

While much activity has characterized developments in all sections of the oil regions during the present month, there has been no considerable increase in the daily average production. Seventy-three new wells have come in since the last day of March, but, among them, fourteen have been dry holes, while those which have proved to be productive have been below the average of last month.

Brawley & Co.'s new well, on the Levi Gibson farm, which struck the sand last Saturday, is doing at present in the neighborhood of forty barrels a day.

The Long well, on the James Campbell farm, which was troubled considerably with salt water, is now pumping between twenty-five and thirty barrels of crude daily.

The Reno Real Estate Company met with a mishap in their new well on the Cyrus Campbell farm, almost as soon as they struck the sand, by a set of jars breaking in the hole. They have had a troublesome fishing job on hand in consequence.

On the farm of the Beatty heirs, Long & Bolger's well, which came in recently at only five barrels, has been torpedoed, increasing the production to nearly thirty barrels a day. It is, however, falling off again considerably. There are four other producing wells on this farm, with a daily average production of about ten barrels per well.

H. L. Taylor & Co.'s new well on the Morgan farm, near this place, is producing about ten barrels a day. Three other wells on this tract are doing, in the aggregate, about the same amount daily.

The new well at Martinsburg, owned by Campbell & Hatch, may be ranked among the unprofitable investments of the month. It is little, if any, better than a dry hole.

McGill & Hatch have put down another dry hole this week, on the M. Banks farm. Eleven producing wells on this property are doing an average of about nine barrels a day per well.

Vandergrift, Pitcairn & Co.'s well on the Harvey farm, near Saxonburg, has been cased, this week, down fifteen hundred and fifty feet. This was necessitated in order to shut off the salt water, which was causing much annoyance to the drillers. Should no mishap occur, the well will be down some time during the ensuing week.

In the Clarion district, Marcus Hulings has completed a new well, on the Gates farm above Edenburg, which is pumping between fifty and sixty barrels a day.

A. S. Harrington is drilling a new well on the Levi Gibson farm. Another rig is being put up on this property by Morris & Co.

Operations are progressing with decided activity on the territory between Buena Vista and Greece City. The salt water in this locality has been a great source of annoyance to producers in previous developments.

Marcus Bronson, of Titusville, a prominent producer, has purchased the McCrery farm of eighty acres, for twelve thousand dollars, subject to a royalty of one sixth of all the oil produced upon the property. There are already three small wells upon the tract which are producing, jointly, an average of about twenty barrels a day.

On Wednesday Joseph Reiber, one of the proprietors of the Reiber House, at Millerstown, in a fit of temporary insanity threw himself from a second story to the ground. The unfortunate man sustained very serious, if not fatal, injuries from the fall.

The members of the Oil Exchange held a special meeting here, one evening this week, to consult on the measures requisite to resist the injustice done them by the County Commissioners in the imposition of a mercantile tax of thirty-one dollars *per capita*. This is the exact amount for which the banks here are each assessed, and the gentlemen of the Oil Exchange justly consider that to levy a similar tax on each of its members is, to say the least, a piece of very questionable policy, not to say injustice. There is no class of business men more profuse in their liberality, or more generous in their charities, than those engaged in the oil trade, but at the same time they have the grit—"sand" is the word in the oil regions—to resist oppression and injustice to the last.

A number of lumbermen were on the streets on Thursday evening, and not being remarkable for their refinement or a strict adherence to lemonade, as a steady beverage, soon got very full of the cheapest and worst possible whisky they could buy, and commenced to act in a manner that would have been a disgrace to savages. They found their way, of course, to some houses of ill-repute about midnight, and finally were deposited by the police in the lock-up, where they had ample opportunity to study the architectural designs of its interior.

The North Carolinians, an ex-slave minstrel troupe, very original and meritorious performers, appeared at the Opera House last evening.

DOT.

POLITICAL.

State.

Dr. Egbert, of Venango county, is a candidate for re-election to Congress.

J. H. Osmer, of Franklin, Venango county, will be a candidate for Congress.

William Achre, of Greenville, will be a candidate for Congress from that district.

Judge Trunkey will be a candidate for re-election in the Venango judicial district.

It is understood that George A. Allen, Esq., is to be the Democratic candidate for President Judge in Erie county.

Charles F. Evans, Esq., the Mayor of Reading, is spoken of as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

The Blair county Republican Convention has been called for Tuesday, May 16th. The primaries will be held on the 13th of May.

It is said that the friends of the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia county, will again urge him for the Congressional nomination in the Eleventh district.

Judge S. Newton Petlis, of Crawford county, has been solicited to become a candidate for Congress by the Republicans of that district, and has consented to do so.

The *Times* thinks the friends of Hon. F. B. Collins should bring him out as a candidate for Governor. Why not add: For President, Hon. Wm. H. Stanton?—*Scranton Republican*.

It is pretty generally understood that Mr. Sechler, of Cambria county, who yielded the Democratic Senatorial nomination to Mr. Henchey last year, will press his claims for nomination this fall.

S. E. Kincaid, of Wayne, and M. H. Silverthorne, of Fairview, are mentioned as probable candidates for the honor of representing Erie county at Harrisburg for the next two years. New candidates named for the Assembly in Erie county are Hon. E. H. Wilcox, of Edinboro; Hon. H. S. Southard, of North East; and Thomas Vorse, Esq., of McKean. There will be candidates enough to make a merry fights.

Graham, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer of Clarion county, at the election of 1875, contested the election of Gwinn, the successful Republican candidate, on the ground that the election had not been conducted lawfully in some of the districts. Before the matter got to court, however, Graham concluded to drop it, and Gwinn goes into office unmolested. He is the first Republican Treasurer ever elected in that county.

The Republican Executive Committee of the Twenty-sixth ward, Philadelphia, have unanimously adopted resolutions submitting the name of James W. M. Newlin to the people of the First district as their choice for the Congressional nomination, and indorsing Mr. Newlin's course in the New Constitutional Convention in opposing sectarian appropriations and a division of the public school fund. The *Day* says: There will be another formidable fight over the Republican nomination for Congress in the First district with George Handy Smith, Chapman Freeman and William Elliott as leading contestants.

A West Chester paper is dreadfully afraid that McClure will hurt Hartranft's chances for the Presidency by supporting him. There is not much danger of this. To the uninformed it may seem somewhat to the Governor's discredit if he shall have such backing; but those who know will understand that it is only another illustration of the fact that the wise seer is he who discounts the revelations of his prophetic visions in order to win profit for himself. Mr. McClure will never shout for Hartranft unless he has a very strong impression that Hartranft's prospects are uncommonly good; and this is just about their condition at the present time.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*.

General.

Mr. Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, declines to have anything to do with the attempt of Schurz, Bryant and others to organize an independent political movement. Mr. Watterson has burned his fingers once, and now he proposes to keep away from the fire. He was one of the authors of the lamentable Greeley movement, and when that failed he saw clearly that there is no profit in purely sentimental politics. Hereafter he will stick closely to the Democracy, and it is likely he will support the candidate of that party all the way through, no matter how great a sinner the chosen one may be.

Our tendency to destroy one another in politics is a blunder and a scandal upon our institutions. Politicians should know that it stands to reason that the fall of any leader is a reflection upon the general sense and discipline of the party and its fitness for power. More than all, it should not be forgotten that every "revelation" about a public man is welcomed abroad, and especially in England, as an indication that we are all going to the devil; that there is no virtue in a republican form of government; that we are thieves, or, at the best, receivers of stolen goods, and that the end must be chaos and repudiation.—*New York Herald*.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

They are rocking and clubbing Bristow in the cradle of Liberty.

The Texas wheat crop for 1876 is estimated at 12,000,000 bushels.

All the Western rivers are having a "high old time" of it this spring.

A young Hebrew will take the second honor at the next Yale commencement.

The site on which Cincinnati is built was sold for less than fifty silver dollars in 1787.

Brooklyn is a city of dark ways, and yet it is proposed to cut off 2,879 street lamps there.

A dead donkey in Kentucky got a monument, recently. Washington's shaft is not yet completed.

Opera bouffe Offenbach will stay several weeks in Washington. He would feel at home in Congress.

Purses to the amount of $500,000 for the Philadelphia races this summer have already been made up.

Survival of the fittest? A war is reported in a district of Central Africa between the negroes and the baboons.

Boston is a starched city. It police have been ordered to wear none other than linen collars while on duty.

The first Portland cement works in the United States are soon to be put in operation at Kalamzoo, Michigan.

Paris proposes to spend $24,000,000 to prepare herself for the reception of visitors at the exhibition of 1879.

An exchange mentions the case of a man who has been lying in one position for nine years. This suggests the *Post*.

One in every nine of the California population is a Heathen Chinee. Several of the other eight are heathen Caucasians.

A Cleveland man has whittled forty feet of wooden chain links out of his own head and white pine for the Centennial.

"All in a pie." A sportsman at Fulton, New York, one day last week killed twenty-four pigeons at a single shot.

General Stickamann is noticed among the distinguished arrivals from abroad in New York. Wonder who will be the victim?

A New England paper says: "Some level headed men still believe that Grant is to be the Republican candidate." That's a low level.

Classic vandalism. The tree at Cambridge made famous by Longfellow's poem, "The Village Blacksmith," has been cut down.

There are so many investigating committees at Washington that the national legislators only take one peanut at a time when they pass a stand.

Wong Chin Foo, the first Buddhist priest who ever visited this country, lectured at New Haven last Saturday. There was considerable chin music.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Total Destruction of One Hundred and Seventeen Cottages at the Tarentum Camp Meeting Ground—Loss About $50,000—Supposed Incendiarism.

About one o'clock Saturday morning a fire broke out in one of the buildings at the Tarentum camp meeting ground, and in a short time one hundred and seventeen cottages, being all the buildings embraced in the camp inclosure, save two, were laid in ashes.

Following [illegible] complete list of the names of those who owned cottages, together with the value of the buildings and the insurance:

James Cameron, value $250; W. T. Taylor, $150; John Mathews, $450, insured; J. H. Nobbs, $350, insured for $300; J. Perchment, $250; Mrs. Sade Finnerty, $300; Mrs. M. A. Cramer, $400 insured for $250; Wm. Freeman, $300, insured for $200; W. R. M. Hill, $150; J. H. Walter, $700, insured for $500; Wm. Sardin, $50; R. S. P. McCall, $150; Jos. Parker, $150; Thos. Parker, $150; J. O. Brown, $350, insured for $200; R. McEdowney, $350; Hoover, Shepherd & Stewart, $350; Mrs. C. Brown, $350; T. Dickson, $350; Mrs. S. Kennedy, $350; Smithfield charge dining hall, $900; J. C. Lardin, $300; M. Lardin, $300; Mrs. Ramsey, $200; J. W. Allison, $200; William Clows, $300; James Youngson, $150; Mrs. U. McKenny, $350; insured $150; J. H. Hillerman, $350; insured $150; William I. Jackson, $400; W. W. Moorhead, $400; Smithfield parsonage, $300; insured $250; J. B. Barr, $300; J. M. Sterling, $300; Mrs. Jane Cooper, $350; E. T. Cassidy, $350; J. Hunter, $150; John Kennedy, $300; S. Morrison, $100; H. Samson, $400; Mrs. J. H. Stewart, $400; J. Henry and others, $300, D. J. Morgan, $200; Samuel Davidson, $300; F. D. Nobbs, $400; insured $300; A. E. Evans, $140; Emma Snyder, $200; William Fox, $250; R. Westervelt, $300; Rev. M. B. Pugh, $200; James Kennedy; $600, insured; S. N. Fox, $300; Jno. B. Shirley, $300; B. F. Smythe, $300; J. Turner, $450; Henry Beaver, $200; J. H. Hemphill, $200; S. Allen, $150; the preacher's house, $800, insured for $500; D. Rodgers, $100; Mr. John Paisley, $250; S. Black, 100; J. Shallenberger, $350; Wm. R. Vanvirk, $500, insured for $300; M. Dravo, $200; A. C. Dyke, $150; J. J. Shutterly, $500; Miss Hunnings, $450; A. M. Ingham, $150; John Heiner, $400; Mrs. M. Pussey, $400, insured; Freeport parsonage, $150; Joseph Horne, $500, insured; Christ Church dining-hall, $400; J. Ralston, $400; B. Shea, $450, insured; Rev. R. Hamilton, $300; E. A. Aughinbaugh, $400; L. W. Lewis, $400; W. A. Lewis, $400; Mrs. S. Chadwick, $100; J. H. Bascom, $350; J. B. Canfield, $400; Dr. Alter, $100; William Nelson, $200; G. W. Hulmes, $250; General A. Anderson, $350; Wm. Symonds, $200; John Fullerton, $300, insured for $200; Robert Flynn, $350; J. W. McGraw, $300; William Adams, $250; A. J. Gibson, $200; William Ashbaugh, $250; J. D. Weeks, $150; Mrs. Robinson, $550, insured; George Corbett, $300; James M. Kier, $300; Mrs. S. M. Kier, $350; Joseph Miller, $300; J. H. Stewart, $300; James Boyd, $250; William H. Burgher, $400; B. F. Kennedy, $200; Mrs. C. Dravo, $100; Miss McFarland, $200; F. D. Wallaker, $250, insured for $200; Wm. Clark, $150; D. Darrah, $200; Miss Mary Evans, $300; John Reddy, $200; Mrs. S. Perry, $100; Mrs. N. Roney, $350; insured; James Sterling, $250, insured for $200; D. Wallaker & Co., 400, insured for $300.

The grounds belong to the members of the Methodist Episcopal churches of Pittsburgh, and are about four acres in extent. The cottages were arranged in a square, with the preachers' stand a little north of the center, and around it lay the auditorium. In the rear of the preachers' stand are three avenues, stretching toward the north boundary of the camp. The camp hotel stands near the main entrance, while the janitor's house is nearly opposite, on the left. These two buildings, and one cottage, owned by Mr. Goldinger, are the only ones which escaped the ravages of the flames.

The buildings were erected by the families occupying them, who paid ground rent to the association. The heaviest loss, therefore, falls upon the individuals named in the above list. The association also sustains a great loss in the destruction of the beautiful grove of forest trees which ornamented the ground.

Tarentum is about twenty miles from this city, on the West Penn road. The grounds on which the meetings were held are about two and a half miles from Natrona. The meetings have been conducted here for several years under the auspices of an association, which is officered as follows: President, Jacob H. Walter; Vice President, Alexander Anderson; Secretary, William Freeman; Treasurer, John G. Matthews.

The fire is supposed to have been started by an incendiary.

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FOR CONGRESS,
22D DISTRICT,
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Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

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desiring to establish a Bank pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Assembly to establish a system of Free Banking, &c., approved March 31st, 1860, and supplements thereto by the name of "The Lawrence Bank," with a capital of $80,000, divided into 1,600 Shares, and with its place of business in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., have made the certificate required, and will submit the same after three months' publication of this notice, to the Attorney General of Pennsylvania, with a view to obtain letters patent.

W. W. YOUNG, President.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1876.

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